The Weekly Post.

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GIVE ME THE OLD.

Give me old songs, give me old songs,
That thrilled my heart in sunny youth—
When earth a flow'ry Eden seemed,
And all things wore the stamp of truth;
And when I cross the dark, dark stream
That bears me into perfect day,
My steps shall then the firmer be
If their loves echoes cheer the way.

Give me old paths—the sunlit glade—
The velvet turf my footsteps trod
When hours were never leaden winged,
And violets raised their eyes to God,
The trees have their a greener hue,
The wild birds trill a sweeter lay
And those who wandered with me there
Were idols fashioned not of clay.

Give me old homes, with their old rooms,
All fitted with relics of the past;
The chair in which a father sat—
The pictures that he gazed on last:
The myrtle that a mother prized—
Death long since kissed her placid brow;
The books that sisters dear have conned—
They're reading with the angels now.

Give me old friends, the staunch and true,
Who sailed with me o'er summer seas,
Whose spirit-throbs kept time with mine
When waves were smooth and mild the breeze:
And when my little bark went down,
And left me helpless on the shore,
They took me to a sheltered nook
And loved me in my grief the more.

Give me old friends, the good old friends;
And when eternal days draws near,
Their trusting looks and words of faith
Will drive away my doubt and fear.
And when the veil shall be removed,
I know they'll linger at my side,
And write on monumental stone,
"She lived, she loved, she died."

—CHARLOTTE J. BELL.

THE FORGOTTEN SENTINEL.

The Island of Rugen, in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, is a strong natural position strongly fortified. During the campaign of 1807 Davoust had occupied it with a regiment of infantry and some companies of sappers and pioneers, and one of the infantrymen was Firmin Bonard, a young soldier posted one night as sentry on a little eminence near the harbor.

It was midnight when the corporal of the guard left him and he expected to be relieved at 2 o'clock, which would leave him three hours' sleep before morning. The minutes slowly wore away and the two hours, according to the sentry's calculation, had about expired, when suddenly he heard a sound as of footsteps approaching.

"Good! Here comes the relief!" said Firmin Bonard to himself, then cried aloud, "Who gees there?"

There was no reply. "And yet I heard something," muttered the soldier, "and I can take my oath my two hours are up." Almost immediately thereafter there was another rustle in the bushes, then a bark, and the poodle Capucin, the Dog of the Regiment, and a warm personal friend of the young sentry bounded up to him.

On hearing the dog bark the sentinel at first fancied that something was wrong, and cocking his musket he cast a searching glance into the obscurity, holding his breath to listen. But there was neither sound nor sight of a foe, and Capucin, clambering up the rocks, came bounding to Bonard's feet.

"Oh, that's you, old fellow, is it?" said the soldier. "You found it dull, did you? Well, Capucin, it is not particularly lively here. It is a pity you didn't think to invite the coporal to accompany you, for the night is decidedly cool and I have an exposition of sleep come upon me. The corporal's watch is always slow, and will be till he takes it to the blacksmith for repairs."

In response to these words, to which he had patiently listened, Capucin began to bark and gambol furiously round his friend.

"Oh, you think that if I am chilled and sleepy I had better warm my blood and wake myself up with a dance, eh? But, Capucin, you have no musket to carry, or you wouldn't frisk so."

Still Capuchin continued to bark and to run, now to the right, now to the left, as if posessed, until finally losing all patience he came up to the soldier seized him by the overcoat and tugged so heartily at it that he tore away a fragment of the cloth.

Bonard was not in the best humor originally, now his anger was increased and transferred from the absent corporal to the present Capuchin and he saluted the animal with a lusty kick.

The dog was visably grieved to be so maltreated and misunderstood and retired to some little distance, then slowly returned, looked reproachfully at the soldier and licked his hands.

"Go! Be off with you!" said Bonard, steeling his heart and threatening him with the but end of his piece.

Capucin seeing that he could not prevail with him at last retired, often looking back and barking invitingly.

But the seatry stood resolutely at his post and Capuchin just reached the beach in time to embark with the corporal in the last boat, for Napoleon had formed a new strategic combination and was retiring inland, and had sent Davoust orders to join him instantly, evacuating Rugen on an hour's notice. In the bustle the corporal—every one but Capucin—had forgotton about Bonard.

Firmin Bonard pacing his beat with his musket under his arm, heard 3 o'clock strike in the distant belfry of the old church of Ruger, then 4, then 5. The swallows began to twitter and the sun came up.

Losing all patience, and in desperate defiance of all military law, which enjoined him to remain on post until he was duly relieved, he descended from the heights and sought the guard house. "If anybody is going to be shot," he growled, "it ought to be the corporal, for the idea of leaving a man on guard for six hours is absurd."

So saying he entered the guard house and found it deserted. "The devil!" he exclaimed, and was sorely puzzled, but after a few moments reflection came to the conclusion that the regiment had moved during the night to some other part of the island. Throwing his gun over his shoulder, he set off across the island and presently came to a peasant who was ploughing in a field.

"My good man," said the soldier, "can you tell me which way the French troops have gone?"

"By water," answered the peasant, surprised at seeing the solitary soldier, "I don't know where they have gone, but at 2 this morning they sailed with the greatest haste and in the completest silence."

"Gone!" said the sentry; "and they have abandoned me! I shall be set down as a deserter. Damn that corporal—he not only left me on watch six hours but he has ruined my reputation—dishonored me. Now I understand poor Capucin's visit; he came to warn me tha they were going, and I, dull fool that I was, could not understand him. Good dog, and I kicked him—the first time one of our men ever struck him. Oh, Capucin, Capucin, why didn't you think of tearing the corporal's coat, too?"

And the sentinel burst into tears of regret and despair.

"Come, come, my son," said the peasant, kindly; "don't give way so. Crying won't mend matters. Stay here; you can't do anything else. If the French return and take you I will explain everything."

"But you do not understand what martial law is—if they return there will be no pity shown me."

"Tut-tut! That is absurd. You cannot be punished for a crime you never committed. If anybody is to be blamed it is your superiors who forgot everything about you."

Firmin Bonard made no answer, but swept with a despairingly hopeful eye the distant horizon. Alas, there was not the white fleck of a single sail to be seen, and again he gave way to his grief.

"Take my advice," said the old man, "and bear up with a good heart. You too are from rural parts, unless I am greatly mistaken, and can find in me a friend if you are only willing to let me befriend you."

"But you know nothing about me—whether I am fit"—

"I am an old man and long accustomed to read the faces of my fellows," said the peasant, smiling. "Before you took up the musket you have held the plough. I need a laborer, vigorous and intelligent, like yourself. Come with me and I will feed, lodge and clothe you, and see that you have something in your pocket every Saturday night for a Sunday frolic."

"I accept your offer thankfully," said Firmin Bonard, "and you shall see that a French soldier is not less faithful to the plough by which he gains a livelihood than he was to the flag of his distant country."

As the farm of Peter Baxen, the peasant with whom Firmin Bonard had fallen in, was one of the largest in the island, the soldier returned to his old calling, did not lack for opportunities to show his skill and industry, and speedily convinced the rich peasant of his value.

"My friend," he said to Firmin one day, "I love you as I would my own son."

"If it were not," replied Firmin, "that my old father in France waits and hopes anxiously for my return, I should never care to leave Rugen."

"You will see him once more," said the farmer; "and when you go to France to see him why should you not bring him back to Rugen with you? That, however, we can talk of at some future time. To-day I wish to speak to you concerning my daughter."

A flush covered the young Frenchman's face, as the peasant's keen eye saw. "If I am not wrong," he continued, "she and you are very friendly?"

Firmin stammered something unintelligible.

"In fact," the old man went on, "the neighbors say you are in love with her."

"What? Who says so? I swear to you, sir, that I never addressed to your daughter one word which would make her aware"—

"Precisely, and that is why she has desired me to ask you to. You shall marry her. I have already promised her that it would be so, and she hugged me so for a quarter of an hour by the clock that I really thought she would strangle me."

Firmin hugged him, too, and a fortnight later became the husband of the old man's only child, the rich, pretty and amiable Amelia.

Four years passed away—four years of toil and love. Firmin Bonard thought of ten of France, but came to forget his technical desertion. The prattling of his two children, the embraces of his wife, were a present that answered for the future; small wonder that he forgot the past.

So matters went on till one morning the signal was made that several vessels were in sight; then as they drew nearer the word went round the island:

"It is the French! They are going to land!"

"It is the French! They are going to land!"

The words cams to Firmin Bonard's ears like alarm guns, and he felt that he was a lost man. A sudden thought came to him, however, and reassured him somewhat; dashing to his dwelling he put on his old uniform and shako and ran to the spot where some five years before he had been so strangely abandoned.

Soon barges filled with soldiers were seen to put off from the ships that had rounded to and dropped anchor. In the bow of one was a big white poodle that barked joyously on seeing the solid ground once more.

Firmin Bonard saw the dog and fancied that he recognized in him old Capucin, and his eyes filled with tears.

Still the barges approached; Capucin—it was Capucin, indeed—evidently recognized the island, looked round eagerly, espied the sentry, then standing on his hind legs gave one rapturous howl and plunging into the sea swam with all his might shoreward.

An instant later and the boats were within hailing distance.

"Who goes there?" shouted Firmin Bonard in a voice of thunder.

"Who goes there yourself?" answered one of Davoust's staff from the leading boat; "who are you, anyhow?"

"Firmin Bonard, private of the Sixty-eighth of the line, on guard."

"On guard? How long have you been on guard?"

"Since 12 o'clock on the night of May 13, 1807."

At this reply every one burst out laughing. The first boat's prow had not quite touched the shore when Capucin had scrambled up the steep bank and with a tremendous bound cast himself, barking furiously, into the arms of his old friend. Barks, gamboling somersaults, licking of hands, face, feet—all imaginable demonstrations of canine joy.

"Go on, old fellow," sobbed the soldier, with tears rolling down his cheeks; "tear my coat and muddy it as much as you like to-day, and I won't say anything. I remember when I struck you for showing me all your affection and intelligence.

When he had somewhat recovered from his emotion, Firmin Bonard, followed by the faithful dog, went down to the beach to greet his comrades and tell his story. Luckily the corporal, now an officer on Davoust's staff, was there, and could corroborate it. The regiment feasted him royally, and he in return, invited every one to the farm, where he and his wife did the honors cordially.

It was not long ere the news reached Marshal Davoust's ears. He laughed heartily at Firmin Bonard's stratagem, and having satisfied himself that the soldier's antecedents were irreproachable ordered his discharge to be made out in due form.

"Far be it from me," said the Marshal, "after he has been on watch for five years without being relieved to send this gallant fellow before a court-martial."

Firmin Bonard remained on the farm. He visited France that year and brought his father back to the island of Rugen. His children and grandchildren to-day hold the most important positions there and their family is known as "the family of the French sentry."

When the French again withdrew from the island Capucin resigned his commission in the Sixty-eighth of the line. He had had enough of glory, and the quiet life of abundance and happiness that his friend led at the farm was more to his taste. He came to understand—wise dog!—that life on the farm might be quite as pleasant as life in camp, and that there were infinitely fewer dangers in it.

So Capucin remained at the farm.

A FRONTIER ROMANCE.

A Merchant's Daughter Elopes with a Bold Cavalryman.

A correspondent sends the following little romance from Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory:

While the older civilization of the East is excited over the eccentric tastes of well bred young women who prefer for husbands car drivers and coachmen to men of more polite position, the newer and crude society of the frontier has been enjoying on its own account a little romantic sensation, the end of which has not yet come. In the Seventh cavalry there is an enlisted man, Charles Mellier, whose good looks have not only made many of the laundresses' hearts flutter, but have exerted an influence in all of the towns near which his troop has been stationed. Recently there came to Bismarck Mr. Frank C, Melville, a prominent and wealthy merchant of St. Paul, Minn., and with him came his daughter, a girl of eighteen, who is spoken of as quite beautiful in person and the possessor of many accomplishments. Mr. Melville came to Bismarck to start a flour mill, and while he was engaged in this occupation his daughter amused herself with the limited society that the place affords. Every one knows what a belle an accomplished girl can be when she is visiting at or near a frontier military post, and Miss Melville was not an exception to the well proven rule, for never a day passed that several young officers did not dismount in front of her door. One of these young men, it is generally thought, was seriously smitten and pressed his suit with much perseverance. Miss Melville, however, was not captivated by the glitter of a shoulder strap, nor did a chevron stay her free eyes. New Year's eve a ball was given at Carrollton Hall, at which in the characteristic western way, people of many social grades met and mingled on the floor. There Miss Melville met the handsome Mellier, who received so much encouragement that he met her secretly afterwards, and the acquaintance ripened into an engagement which the other day culminated in an elopement to Jamestown, where the couple were married by the Rev. Mr. Jackson. The announcement of the marriage created more commotion in the garrison than many an Indian assault has done, the men as a rule looking upon the affair much as "Dick Deadeye" did upon "Ralph Rackstraw's" indiscretion, while the officers took somewhat the same view that "Sir Joseph Porter" did of the fair "Josephine's" defection. Mellier and his wife returned here after the ceremony, and the bridegroom was properly sent to the guard house for being "absent without leave and for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Mr. Melville has taken his daughter to St. Paul, but before going he had an interview with Mellier, and, while forgiving him, promised to exert his influence to secure the discharge of his daughter's husband from the United States service. Whether this can be done or not is an open question, but in the meanwhile Mellier languishes in a "dungeon cell" without even telephone privileges.

A Debtor's Device.

A gentleman of San Francisco, says the *Argonaut*, has devoted a great part of the time he has spent on the Pacific coast in contracting bills, which he does not find could be conveniently paid when due. Having lived in California since '59, and being what is called "a generous liver," he has numerous creditors, and the sum of his debts is respectably large. Some years ago he determined to attempt the gradual payment of all his liabilities. Endowed with a fine sense of justice it puzzled him to decide upon a plan of liquidation that would be fair and equitable to all his creditors. After a long consideration he hit upon a method which he found entirely satisfactory. He explained his plans the other day to one of his recently acquired creditors. A bill was presented him with a request of immediate payment. He took the account, and carefully checking all the items, and footing up the long columns of figures, found all correct. Then he quietly and neatly folded up the bill and filed it away in a pigeon hole marked "W." Turning to his waiting creditor, he explained as follows: "Mr. Williams, it will be some time yet before your bill will come up in the regular order, but you may depend upon my attention. Some years ago I adopted an alphabetical system of paying off my indebtedness, and I have now got as far as C. Don't trouble yourself to call again. As soon as I get to W I will call upon you with the amount." Struck with the debtor's systematic and equitable method of doing business, the creditor hopefully withdrew.

A Singular Dream.

[Fairfield (Me.) Chronicle.]

Two young men, residents of Norridgewock, met one morning and one said: "Charles, I dreamed last night that you were a judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, that I was a minister, and that you called upon me to open your court with prayer." Just thirty years after this Rev. Dr. Charles F. Allen, late President of the State College, happened to step into the Supreme Court room in Augusta. Judge Charles Danforth beckoned to him and asked him to open his court with prayer, and behold, the dream of thirty years was verified. Rev. Dr. Allen is now pastor of the Methodist Church at Fairfield.

HOPE.

I lay in grief,
And Hope drew near to where I tossed alone
Without relief,
And paused a moment when she heard that moan;
Then raised her glowing eyes and met my own.
Never a word she said,
Yet still I gazed and still was comforted.

Then bending low with wond'rous grace
She laid her hand upon my eyes,
Her cool hand on my burning face,
And at her touch bright visions rise,
Fresh woods and streams and unimagined skies.

In softest tone
She sang the song that has no close,
That deathless song which no one knows
Save she alone;
The song that leaves no memory,
The song of endless victory
And future love;
And as I listened to the voice above
I felt as one returning from the dead;
Slowly I rose and raised my drooping head.

—*All the Year Round.*

THE ARMY AS A MENACE.

Congressman Carlisle's Exposure of Hayes' Pretences.

The British Voter More Free than the American Citizen To-day.

At Tammany Hall on Thursday night last there was a large Democratic meeting to hear Congressman John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, on the recent issues developed between Congress and the fraudulent President. This extract goes to the marrow of the controversy:

The real purpose of that veto was, and its effect is, to prevent the Congress of the United States from extending to American citizens on the day of election the same measure of protection which the British Government extends to its subjects, by law, and has extended for 150 years. [Applause.] From a time long anterior to the American revolution, when your fathers rebelled against that Government, and by force of arms dissolved their connection with it, the British subject was more free from military domination on the day of election than the American citizen is today, more free than the Executive and his political supporters are willing the American citizen ever shall be. If it be true that the American people, the descendants of the men who proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, who fought the battles of the revolution, and who laid the foundations of the institutions under which we live, really entertain a doubt as to the propriety of using a military force on the day of election to control the people, then, indeed, is the situation far more deplorable than we had supposed. If a majority of the people shall deliberately endorse such use of the army, it is not going too far to say that the end of this republic is not far off. There was a shade of excuse for the use of troops at elections during the war, and perhaps in some localities for a short time afterward, but no man who even pretends to be a friend of free representative government can justify it in a time of profound peace. [Applause.]

This Government has been in operation ninety years under the Federal Constitution, and during that time there have been twenty-two Presidential terms, besides the current one. There have been eighteen men duly and legally elected to the Executive office or constitutionally succeeding to it besides—or I should rather say—not including the present incumbent. [Applause.] Prior to the assemblage of the present session of Congress there have been ninety-three bills vetoed, and yet it has been reserved for the present occupant of the Presidential chair to veto a general appropriation bill or any other because it repealed existing laws. It has been reserved also for him to use this veto power, which was lodged by the Constitution in the hands of the Executive for wise and conserative purposes, as a mere party weapon. For the first time in your history it has been exercised to retain control over the army as a mere party machine. I know these purposes are disclaimed. I know the ambitious and vindictive men behind the throne—who are wait ng for the advent of their natural leader, and scarcely make an effort to conceal their contempt for the instrument they are using—dare not proclaim their purposes openly to the American people, but their conduct discloses all that is necessary for us to know. Intelligent men do not struggle so long and hard to retain a power which they never intend to use. Sensible men will not subject themselves to misconstruction, and place themselves in antagonism to all the principles of Republican government simply for the purpose of maintaining an empty and useless show of authority. They may declare until their voices are hoarse with vociferation, protest until their lungs refuse longer to utter the asseveration, that they have no purpose to use the army in the interest of the minority; but I will not believe them, and the people will not believe them. [Applause.] Men who seek to overthrow the institutions of a free people do not ordinarily avow their true ends and purposes, and disclose their schemes and plans in public places and in public documents. The preservation of order, the protection of the people, the perpetuation of the principles of the Government, those are the pretences upon which other republics have been overthrown, and if ours shall fall it will perish in the same way.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND HAYES.

There are gentlemen in this audience whose heads have scarcely yet been touched by the frosts of age, but who are old enough, nevertheless, to remember the fate of the French republic twenty-eight years ago. When the Assembly, the representatives of the people, acting in strict accordance with the Constitution of the republic, had refused to propose such a change in the fundamental law as would render Louis Napoleon again eligible to the Executive office, he dissolved it, ordered an election, and appealed to the army. That decree, issued December 2, 1851, provided in its first article 'that the National Assembly is dissolved;" in its second, 'universal suffrage is re-established;' in its third, that 'an election shall be held throughout France from the 14th to the 21st of December;' in its fourth, 'that a stage of siege exists throughout the First Military Division' —which included the city of Paris; in its fifth, 'that the Council of State is dissolved.' And by another decree, issued on the same day and addressed to the army, he said: 'I rely'—and I call upon my friends present to notice how similar this language is to some of that which we hear in these later days in our own republic—'I rely upon you not to violate the laws, but to command respect for the first law of the country, national and sovereign, of which I am the representative. Vote then freely as citizens, but as soldiers do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the General down to a soldier. It is for me, who am responsible for my action before the people and posterity, to adopt the measures most conducive to the public welfare. As for you, maintain entire the rules of discipline and honor. By your imposing attitude assist the country'—that is the pretext —'in manifesting its will with calmness and reflection. Be ready to repress all attempts against the exercise of the sovereignty of the people.'

"How familiar that sounds to us who have heard the debates in Congress during the past three weeks. The army of France went to the polls and suppressed all efforts to exercise national sovereiguty. It kept the peace at the elections, and this fatal Executive decree was ratified by a majority of nearly seven millions of votes. In fact the vote was nearly all on one side, as it must be in such cases. In one year from the day on which that election was held the republic had perished from the face of the earth, and Louis Napoleon was Emperor. Louis Napoleon could have uttered on that day every word contained in that message of your Executive, and yet could have done consistently everything done in France in 1851 and 1852. He did not consider it interference to send his troops to the polls 'to preserve order,' any more than Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet do, but every sensible man knows that the mere presence of soldiers at the election is a menace to the people. [Applause.] History is full of such warnings, and I cite this instance not because it is more striking or valuable than the others, but because it occurred within our own times and under our own eyes.

A Fable.

(New Orleans Times.)

Once upon a Time there was a Caliph who had a Good and Faithful Servant whom he could Trust. But one day he thought he would Try his Fidelity. So he sent him to a Distant Caliph with an unsealed Letter, which Read: "Dear Brother, Chop this man's Head off Immediately." At the same time he dispatched another, a Bad Servant, on the swiftest Horse in the city, with another Letter to the same Caliph, reading Thus: "Dear brother, when my Trusted Servant comes with a Letter asking you to Chop off his head, do not Chop, but give him a thousand Pieces of Gold, and send Him back to me. But chop off this one's Head at once."

Then the Caliph thought: "Now, indeed if my Servant is faithful and good, he will not open my Letter by the Wayside, but will deliver it. But if he is not, and Opens it, he will not go to Deliver it, but will run away."

Now the Bad Servant with the Horse started, but stopped in the middle of the day for Lunch, and the Good Servant caught up. They had some talk, and the Good Servant, seeing that the other had a Swift Horse, asked him to take the Letter, so that it would get there sooner. The Bad Servant took the Good Servant's Letter, and gave his own in its place. He managed to read it, however, as it was unsealed; and then a Thought struck him, and he asked the Good Servant to ride the Horse in while he walked. The Good Servant joyously acceded. When the Good Servant Got in, he was clapped into jail for to be Decapitated, and he was Executed that night, while the wily Bad Servant came in afoot and got One Thousand pieces of Gold, and skipped the Town and never went back again to his work.

MORAL: Virtue is its own Reward.

A KENTUCKY TROUBLE.

Society in Louisville Stirred by Scandal.

(Special Dispatch.)

A commotion was caused in society circles in Louisville on Saturday by the announcement that persons belonging to the best families in the State were actors in a very dark scandal. The facts as stated are that Mr. William H. Tomlinson, a brother of ex-Secretary Belknap's wife, was prevented from killing his cousin, E Stanley Bowman, by the interference of his father and the appeals of his mother. Tomlinson and Bowman are partners in business, the father of the former having given both their starting money. Two years ago Tomlinson married Miss Jessie Buckner of Greenville, Miss., who was attending school at Harrodsburg, Ky., then the home of her husband's family. Miss Buckner is as accomplished as she is beautiful, and while in Kentucky was in the care of Little Phil. Thompson, Milton J. Durnam's successor in Congress. Miss Buckner is descended from a distinguished family of Mississippi, and a cousin of Senator Beck's wife. Bowman's uncle is Regent of the Kentucky University at Ashland, Henry Clay's old home. His father was recently United States Collector at Lexington. The cause of the breach between Tomlinson and Bowman was the discovery by the former of an improper intimacy between Bowman and his wife. Confessions were forced from both, the wife declaring that her husband's partner and cousin had drugged her with wine. Her husband sent her to Mississippi, and Bowman fled to Washington. It is feared serious trouble may yet grow out of the affair.

A Story of a Railroad Rivalry.

Ex-Representative Fitch of Nevada thus relates how the Central Pacific Railroad folks beat the Union Pacific people when the roads of the respective companies were constructed: The Union Pacific Railroad people in Boston sent spies to see how long it would take the Central Pacific Railroad to cross the Sierras. Advised of their coming privately, Stanford, the President, dispersed his laborers and made so pitiable a show of his working force that the Boston men went to San Francisco and took the long trip down to Panama and returned by steamer to Boston. As soon as they were out of sight Stanford rallied his workmen and pushed the railroad on toward Ogden. Meantime the Boston men had reported that the Union Pacific could get into Nevada at Virginia City before the Central Pacific could cross the mountains.

"HER Majesty's Ship Pinafore" brings phrases even for the *Saturday Review*, which conjures up "a pleasing picture of William the Conqueror in the park at Rouen, surrounded like *Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.*, by 'his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.'"

HAYES' VETOES

As They Appear in the Light of History.

An Assumption of Kingly Power Revolutionary and Unwarranted—What the Framers of the Constitution Intended—The Record of the Fraudulent Cabinet Officers.

A speech which should be read and pondered by every thorough-going Democrat of the time was that delivered by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, at the recent mass meeting held in that city to express the popular sentimentof that section of the West with reference to the bogus President's unwarranted use of the veto prerogative. The speech is rich in facts and historical references and is an important contribution to the political literature of the day. We publish it in full. Said Mr. Pulitzer:

The first veto I heard of was as a boy in reading the history of the French revolution. Louis XVI, you remember, was called Monsieur Veto by the populace. And you also remember that Monsieur Veto lost his head. The first time I read in English history of a conflict between the people and the Executive was about the Long Parliament and Charles I. He, too, trifled with the veto and with Parliament, and you remember that Charles, too, lost his head. The first time I read in American history of a veto was in the Declaration of Independence. The very first of the charges against George III, upon which the colonies based their separation from the mother country, and which were so masterly summed up in the "facts submitted to the candid world," was that George III "refused his assent to laws most necessary to the welfare of the people." And you will probably remember that George III, too, lost his head, though only mentally. The last time I heard much of a veto in this Republic was when a Republican Congress impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and came within one vote of taking off his Presidential head for daring to use his veto power. So you see, Mr Chairman, that conflicts between the representatives of the people and the Executive are not uncommon. You see that weak heads of governments, like Rutherford B. Hayes, often lose their heads, either physically or mentally. But Louis XVI. Charles I., or George III. were not the heads of a republic, had no fixed fundamental principles of constitutional government, knew no free institutions like ours, had no idea of freedom in our sense of the word. Considering all circumstances, Mr. Hayes' veto is less pardonable than any of Louis XVI. or George III. It is certainly more revolutionary. His assertion is, first, that Congress must grant appropriations without conditions; second, that the army may be used to interfere in elections. But precisely the opposite principles formed the very corner-stone of the republic. If Congress has no control over the National purse, then it is no Congress. If the army can be used in elections for partisan purposes and at the will of the President, elections cease to be free, and elections that are not free are of course no elections at all. The assertion of Mr. Hayes that Congress must grant appropriations without conditions, and that troops may be used at the polls, is an assertion that this is no longer the Republic its framers intended it to be.

POWER OF THE HOUSE.

Madison, the father of the Constitution, said that the "power of the House over the *purse* was a complete and effectual weapon for obtaining a redress of every grievance and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure." It was with this view that the Constitution provided that all bills raising revenue must originate in the House. It was with a view to give to Congress complete control over the army that the Constitution allows no appropriations for the army under any circumstances for more than two years at the time. When the authors of our institutions separated from England they naturally accepted as the basis of their work, all the good they could find in English precedents and the English Parliament. But the control of the treasury by Parliament is almost as old as the Magna Charta itself. Precisely 570 years ago, or as far back as 1407, King Henry the IV. had to admit, in a public law, the right of the House of Commons to control by grant, refusal or condition the national purse. More than two hundred years ago, or on the 13th of April, 1671, the House of Commons resolved unanimously "that in all aids (the appropriations) of to-day given to the king by the Commons the rate of tax ought not to be altered by the Lords." Just about two centuries ago, or on the 3d of July, 1678, the House of Commons passed this resolution:

"That all aids and supplies, and aids to His Majesty in Parliament are the sole gift of the Commons; and all bills for the granting of any such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords."

MADISON'S VIEW.

This was the basis of the American theory which Mr. Madison thus defined in the *Federalist*:

"The House of Representatives cannot only refuse but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of the Government. They, in a word, hold the purse, that powerful instrument by which we behold, in the history of the British constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance, and finally reducing, as far as it seemed to have wished, all the overgrown prerogative of the other branches of the Government. This power over the purse may in fact be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure."

In the whole history of this Republic no President ever dared to veto a single appropriation bill (unless the river and harbor appropriation bill is considered such), or any other law that simply repealed a law. The only possible question is whether the repeal of the bayonet clause is a "salutary measure." The question shall be answered by Mr. Hayes himself and the foremost men of his Cabinet.

HAYES CONVICTED.

In his inaugural message Mr. Hayes said that "only a local government which recognizes inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government." This certainly condemns the use of bayonets in elections. Mr. John Sherman is Mr. Hayes' maker and minister. In 1856, then the leader of the Republicans in the House, he proposed as an amendment to the army appropriation bill *"Provided, nevertheless, that no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement"* of the laws of the Kansas legislature by order of President Buchanan. Thus John Sherman condemned the use of the bayonet. Another member of Mr. Hayes' cabinet, Mr. McCrary, the Secretary of War, also strongly condemns the use of the army. In his book of elections, (page 315), he says:

"An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters, and an interference with their freedom and undue endence, and if such armed force be in the hands of, or under the control of, partisan friends of any particular candidate, or set of candidates, the probability of improper influence becomes still stronger."

Still stronger languags was used by Mr. Hayes' Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, when, a few years ago, United States soldiers marched into the hall of the Louisiana legislature with fixed bayonets. He said:

"What use is it to give the purse and the sword to the House of Commons if the King or President, by military power, can determine what shall be the constitution of the House of Commons or the House of Congress? And that is what they fought for in England. And, for this reason, the people of the United States are justified in assuming that the supreme civil power shall dominate over the military, and that no merging of them or interference with them shall be permitted."

Still stronger condemnation of military interference was uttered by yet another member of the present Cabinet, Mr. Carl Schurz. Here is his pathetic appeal, made only a few years ago in the Senate to the Republicans:

"On all sides you can hear the question asked, 'If this can be done in Louisiana, and if such things be sustained by Congress, how long will it be before it can be done in Massachusetts and in Ohio? How long before the constitutional rights of all the States and the self-government of all the people may be trampled under foot? How long before a general of the army may sit in the chair you occupy, sir, to decide contested election cases for the purpose of manufacturing a majority in the Senate? How long before a soldier may stalk into the National House of Representatives, and, pointing to the speaker's mace, say, 'take away that bauble?' I cry out to you or ce more, turn back, turn back in your dangerous course while it is yet time. In the name of that inheritance of peace and freedom which you desire to leave to your children, in the name of the pride with which the Amer can lifts up his head among the nations of the world, do not trifle with the Constitution of your country, do not put in jeopardy that which is the dearest glory of the American name; let not the representatives of the people falter and fall in the supreme hour when the liberties of the people are at stake."

CONDEMNED BY THEIR RECORD.

So spoke the present Secretary of the Interior only a few years ago. I might quote yet another member of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet, Mr. Key, the rebel brigadier, who, when in the Senate, not only denounced the use of soldiers, but also declared his conviction that Mr. Hayes never was elected. But I forbear. I submit the evidence as it is. It vetoes the vetoe. Mr. Hayes is condemned by his own Cabinet. The Cabinet is condemned by Sherman, Evarts, Schurz, McCrary and Key. All together have out of their own mouths convicted each other of an outrageous crime against the Constitution. If one-half of what they said in their disinterested moods, and before they prostituted themselves for power, is true, they are now traitors to the interests and institutions of their country, nay, themselves menace the very life of the Republic. And why? Because of that power which they only enjoy through fraud, and which, without force, they must soon lose. Because the President of the United States has, in the language of Charles Francis Adams, stamped upon his brow: "Fraud first triumphant in American history." [Cheers.] Because, though defeated by a majority of a quarter of a million of votes and a clear majority of the Electoral College, he was counted in against the solemn protest of the House of Representatives, through monstrous frauds and by the perjury of Republican judges, who swore that they would "carefully examine and consider" all disputed questions, and then, by a vote of eight to seven, deliberately refused to examine and consider anything except the perjured returns they needed. Because the party that perpetrated the crime in 1876 is already preparing to perpetrate another in 1880, by nominating Grant for an indefinite term, and putting him where he put Hayes by fraud and force, the combined power of sectional hatred, false fears, money, patronage and the army. Because the majority of the American people, whose will was so shamefully defied in 1876, are sure to vindicate their power in 1880 if a fair election is allowed. Because a fair election, without subsequent frauds, would simply mean the death of the Republican party. Because that party, being clearly in a minority, has no other alternative than either to surrender to the will of the majority and go out of power, or to revolutionize the character of the Government. Because, just in proportion to its pratting about how it saved the Republic, the Republican party does all it can to destroy it.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives, in this conflict with a fraudulent Executive does not any longer represent the cause of a mere party. It represents the cause of the people; it represents the cause of self-government, it represents the cause of the Republic. If that cause is ever to be revived, if that cause is ever to be lost, it might as well be lost now as next year or the year thereafter. And so I say to Congress to stand firm. I say to Congress never lower the banner of popular self-government; never lower the dignity of the American Congress; never yield to the dictation of a fanatical minority and a fraudulent President. I say to Congress, pass the Appropriation bill again, pass it again, and again, and again, and have a repetition of what Anglo-Saxons remember in the history of the Long Parliament, and have a repetition of the result of that Parliament, and remember what became of the head of Charles the First.

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CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Some weeks since we printed in THE POST an account by Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON of Boston, of the present condition of the Southern Atlantic States, gathered from personal observation. Mr. ATKINSON is not only a Republican, but a large manufacturer, of great ability and experience. His description of Southern progress was most encouraging, but has been questioned in quarters where the old prejudices against the South exist in all their force. To meet the skepticism of this class of his fellow citizens at the North, Mr. ATKINSON publishes a letter from Gen. ARMSTRONG who for eleven years past has been at the head of the well-known Colored Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va. As a Northern man and a Republican of the straightest sect, Gen. ARMSTRONG, from his intimate relations with the colored population of the South, as well as by reason of his personal observations in the Northern tier of Southern States, is a witness whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect. His testimony fully sustains Mr. ATKINSON'S statement that the many difficulties in the relations of the two races have been surmounted, and that great changes for the better have been made in the last two years. General ARMSTRONG says:

I believe fully in this statement, excepting in respect to the time specified—'in the last two years.' The movement has been gradual, but more rapid of late years. Out of the losses, suffering, hard times and humiliation of the South, in recent years, there has come a deal of quiet, sound thinking. The mass of the people have been at work or trying to get to work; have made no fuss; have cared more for profits than for politics, and in respect to new ideas—such as free schools, better agriculture and use of free labor—have made wonderful progress. We have heard little from them. A considerable class has taken to politics, and not a few to rum and idleness. These have been noisy, and no less troublesome to their own sections than to the North. The North knows the South just as the South knows the North, through politics and partisan newspapers. Few in either section have anything else to go by. The result is wild and wrong notions on both sides. For all that, I am, from a twelve years' residence in Virginia, convinced that in the history of the country no such progress in public sentiment has been made as in some of the Southern States in the past ten years. It has been as rapid as human nature would let it be.

He thinks a distinction may be made between the condition of the Gulf States and the more northerly Southern States, but that what may be true of Louisiana is untrue of Virginia. He adds:

Heaps of blame have been wrongfully spread over the whole South with most irritating effect. I have for years seen this plastering over of deserved and yet undeserved rebuke. It is a sin against progress; it has put back civilization down here; the North is full of it. * * * The best thought of the South is being more and more felt in every part. It controls in local far more than in general action. It is working from the inside outward. At hundreds of points over untold square miles there are peace and prosperity, and this area is steadily increasing. The sense of things is more and more seen and acted out. The improvement is at the core. The surface movement or outward current, chiefly political, may be bad enough, but there is a steady, strong ground swell toward better things, not obvious to any but to those who go in the right spirit to where it is.

He finds that everywhere the great middle class is coming to the front; that in schools, like the University of North Carolina, once filled with rich men's sons, there is now a class of plainly dressed young men working most earnestly, whose fathers are struggling to keep them there, and that the same may be said of some of the Virginia colleges "where the boys live almost as their fathers did when they were with LEE'S scanty fed armies." The closing paragraphs of General ARMSTRONG'S letter are by no means the least important part of it, so far as it is addressed to the Northern mind. In these he refers to the young colored men who have graduated from the Hampton school. They number, he says, some three hundred, most of whom are teaching in widely scattered places; chiefly in Virginia and North Carolina. "They report that they are appreciated by all classes; never opposed, and often encouraged by the whites." Surely testimony of this kind, and from such sources, in respect to the condition of the South and the good feeling now existing between the two races, ought to have its weight with those whose partisanship or sectional bias has so often led them to assert the contrary.

TRUTH FOR ALL TIMES.

"When men vote, and when their chosen officers meet to conduct the affairs of their political Governments, no soldiers can interfere. This limit to their antagonisms no political party can safely pass."

So said WILLIAM M. EVARTS, at a mass meeting of the people of New York, a dozen years ago, when as yet he had never dreamed of linking his political fortunes with those of the then unknown man HAYES.

"An armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity a menace to the voters and an interference with their freedom and independence."

So said GEO. W. MCCRARY, in his book on elections, before he had lent himself to HAYES.

"Civil liberty and a standing army for the purposes of civil police have never yet stood together, and never can stand together."

So said WILLIAM H. SEWARD, speaking with the same wholesome abhorrence of military interference with the rights of the citizen which led the founders of our Government to circumscribe within the narrowest limits both the size and the functions of the regular army.

Yet HAYES in his veto marches beyond that limit in party manœuvres which Secretary EVARTS once declared unsafe to pass; insisting on that right of using troops at the polls which Secretory MCCRARY declared to be a menace to the independence of voters; and intending to make that use of a standing army as a police which Mr. SEWARD declared to be incompatible with the continuance of liberty.

The chief ground which HAYES assigns for his veto is that it makes election day and the place of voting exceptions to the general rule of times and places in which the employment of troops is permitted to the Federal Government. If these exceptions are made, they are exceptions that the people of England have enjoyed the benefit of for more than a hundred and forty years. A statute of GEORGE III., re-enacted under VICTORIA, and still in full vigor, reads as follows:

"SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That on every day appointed for the nomination, or for the election, or for taking the poll for the election of a member or members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, no soldier within two miles of any city, borough, town, or place where such nomination or election shall be declared or poll taken shall be allowed to go out of the barrack or quarters in which he is stationed, unless for the purpose of mounting or relieving guard, or for giving his vote at such election; and that every soldier allowed to go out for any such purpose within the limits aforesaid shall return to his barrack or quarters with all convenient speed as soon as his guard shall have been relieved or vote tendered."

But HAYES says that election days must not be made different from other days, in regard to restrictions upon troops. He would make voting in a republic less free than under old world monarchies.

ASA PACKER.

Judge ASA PACKER died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday. Of New England parentage, he settled in this State in early life, and in time became a leader of that class of business men, of high abilities, who have done so much to develop the material wealth of the State. His foresight and appreciation of the future possibilities of the iron and coal trade was remarkable. He used his great wealth largely to benefit his kind, and one of the noblest educational institutions in the State owes its existence to his munificence. Judge PACKER was always an earnest and consistent Democrat. He was elected to Congress twice, was the choice of the State for President in 1868, and in 1869 was *elected* Governor of the Commonwealth by a majority of five or six thousand, but *counted out* by the Philadelphia gang. The total vote of the year was 575,000, and the official canvass declared GEARY elected by 4,596 majority. Judge PACKER had a majority in Philadelphia, but the return judges altered the returns so as to bring GEARY out 4,400 ahead in the city, while PACKER'S honest majority was fully as great. The Judge at one time did propose to contest the election, and was urged to do so by Republicans as well as Democrats, and ample proofs were in readiness of the villainy, but he had no taste for a contested election or an office that would come to him not having a clear and indisputable title. So he let it go, but the gang that counted GEARY in soon quarreled with him, and the facts of his fraudulent election were uncovered; not officially or publicly but in a way that satisfied men of both parties who investigated the facts. The defeat of ASA PACKER by fraud in the election of 1869 is one of the darkest chapters in the history of Pennsylvania.

A "LONG STRIKE" IMPENDING.

The iron workers of this district, at a meeting of their Association on Satnr day, resolved not to accept of any reduction in the price of puddling, but to insist on the old rate of five dollars, largely in advance of the price elsewhere. This the operators declare they cannot and will not pay, and the indications are that there will be a protracted lock-out, bad for the workmen, for the mill owners, for the iron trade and for the general business interests of the city. There are eighteen millions of dollars a year paid out in Pittsburgh as wages to the men in our mills and furnaces, and this money in its turn goes among property holders for rents, to merchants, provision dealers, and other mechanics. It is to a large extent the life blood of our local business. The question therefore of a protracted lock-out is one that concerns everybody doing business or working in Pittsburgh, to a greater or less degree. We think before feeling becomes embittered on either side there should be an effort to reach a compromise by means of arbitration. Cannot a rate of compensation midway between the demands of the operatives and the price the mill men are willing to pay, be reached? If five dollars is too high and three dollars too low, would not four dollars be an equitable sum, that would serve both mechanic and employer better than idle time and idle mills, with a diversion of trade to other points?

WHAT HAYES WANTS.

By the terms of the act forbidding the interference of troops with elections, which HAYES vetoed, the power is expressly reserved to him to bring or employ the army and navy at places where elections are being held to repel armed enemies of the United States. "That power," says the New York *Sun* "he would still have if the bill were signed; but he wants something more, or he would not have vetoed it. What is it that he wants to have parts of the army and navy present at elections for some purpose other than to repel armed enemies of the United States. He cannot want them to repel armed friends of the United States. He cannot want them, therefore, for any action against armed persons. It follows that he must want them for some action against unarmed persons. If he does not want them to shoot down unarmed persons, esteemed by him to be enemies of the United States because they are opposed to his party in politics, there is nothing else he can want them for unless it be, by their presence and threatening aspect, to awe the voters into voting for his side."

THE United States Judge in Virginia has decided the miscegenation case of the negro man and white woman in the Penitentary for marriage, sustaining the law of the State prohibiting the intermarriage of races. The decision seems to us to be a very strong one. It holds that the laws of marriage are at the sovereign control and will of each State, unaffected by any provision of any article of the Constitution of the United States; that absolute and entire power over these laws is necessarily left all over the world and in this Union of States to the government of local society; that the law under which the parties were convicted was within the unrestrained legislative power of the State to enact it, and it is not prohibited by any provision of the national constitution. Admitting that marriage is a civil contract, Judge HUGHES holds that the privilege of enforcing it extends only to lawful marriages, and that if a citizen of Virginia went to the District of Columbia or to the Territory of Utah, and was there married in accordance with the local law, he could not return, with his consort or consorts to Virginia and expect to subordinate her laws of marriage to the laws of the other jurisdiction.

THE New York *Herald* is largely responsible for the third term movement in GRANT'S behalf. It fed it with exciting and glittering romance about ULYSSES' reception by the crowned heads, until the weak-brained Republicans could do nothing less than start a GRANT boom. It now changes its tune and advises the party it will be disastrous to nominate a military candidate for 1880, because they have recently planted themselves on the doctrine of the right of military interference with elections. A man on horseback with this doctrine at his tail the *Herald* thinks will be too much for the American people. Here is what it says:

The dubious position of the Republicans in the dispute about troops at the polls makes it uncommonly dangerous for them to appear before the country with a military head. A slight imprudence may arouse the jealous and suspicious anger of the people and sweep them out of power and into disgrace. They have already, in the recent debates in Washington, been committed by injudicious partisans to military methods of interference which violate very decisively the old and traditional principles of the founders of their own party, not to speak of the ancient ways of the founders of the government. If to this they should now superadd the nomination of a military candidate they would, in the opinion of a great mass of their own most intelligent and influential voters, accuse themselves of designs and policies to which the country will not consent.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIFFENBACH,
P. J. PIERCE,
P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

EDITORIAL MENTON.

SPEAKER RANDALL thinks Congress will not adjourn before the first of July.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says the effort to prevent the use of military at the polls, is a Democratic theory. Nothing more.

THE bill to make six per centum instead of seven the legal rate of interest has been passed by both branches of the New York Legislature.

ILLINOIS boasts of having four thousand insane. Judging from the Republican majority in the State there must be a large portion of them at large.

THE THURMAN and SHERMAN talk is reviving for Ohio. The last idea is THURMAN will be nominated no matter whether "slippery JOHN" is in the field or not.

EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York, gives a terse interpretation of the veto messages: "I won't sign any bill to prevent me or my successors from using the army at elections if we want to."

THAT old stager, the bill liberalizing the Sunday laws of the State to meet the scruples of the Seven Day Baptists, was defeated Thursday. The legislators may negotiate with addition, division and silence KEMBLE, but they remain orthodox on the sanctity of the Sabbath.

PERHAPS the *Gazette* will dispute the figures furnished by Senator THURMAN as to the number, cost and location of United States Marshals, during the Presidential Election of 1876. The only authority he had was derived from the official records which do not meet with that respect we had a right to expect from the organ of HAYES.

THE Democrats organized the House by *four* majority. On Tuesday on a distinct partisan issue made by the President with Congress on the question of military interference with elections, the House gave *thirty* majority in favor of the passage of the bill over the veto. A change of twelve votes from the negative to the affirmative would have passed the bill.

THE County Controller, the Clerk of Courts and Judge KIRKPATRICK will deserve the good will of the tax payers if they succeed in checking the tendency to pile up costs in the Criminal Court. The abuse consists of summoning an unnecessary number of witnesses for the simple purpose of increasing costs, which should be strongly rebuked at once.

THE writer of a letter in the London *Times* points out that an ounce of bread wasted daily in each household in England and Wales means about 26,000,000 quartern loaves, the produce of 30,000 acres of wheat in a year; while an ounce a week of meat wasted amounts to some 300,000 sheep. The French people save the ounce, but most certainly the Americans do not.

IT is not comforting as an indication of business improvement, that twenty-four leading railroads of the country, in the first *four* months of 1879 show a *decrease* in net business as compared with the same period of 1878, of $440,942. In the same roads the decrease in April 1879 compared with April last year is $112,886. The *Financial Chronicle* of New York, tabulates the returns of railroad earnings showing these results.

IF the Democrats in Congress proposed at once to pass all appropriation bills and adjourn the only credit they would receive from Republicans would be in the way of a sneer that they were obliged to come down and back out. Whenever it has been suggested, bold head lines appear in the *Gazette's* Washington correspondence to that effect, which certainly are not calculated to facilitate a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty.

THE San Francisco *Price Current* has made a careful analysis of the tax system under the new Constitution of California, as compared with the old system. The change is startling. The assessment of the banks in San Francisco in 1878 for the basis of taxation were for $6,279,480. Under the new Constitution these banks will have to pay taxes on $72,694,838—the basis being thus increased twelve-fold. The natural question is, which assessment would be the correct and honest one. There is a suspicion the owners of money, bonds and other securities don't pay their quota of taxes anywhere, but let the bulk fall on business and real estate.

WE have received the report of Commisioner FOSTER on Life Insurance in Pennsylvania. There are eight home companies, and twenty-nine Life and one accident companies of other States doing business in this State. The total premiums paid life companies in this State during 1878, was $5,275,360, and the total aggregate paid for all kinds of insurance in Pennsylvania during the year 1878 was $11,662,918. This aggregate is $1,357,303 50 less than the total sum paid for insurance in this State for 1877. The decrease is in life premiums, $526,605, 10 and in fire and marine premiums, $831,698 10. During 1878, 7,570 life policies were issued in the State covering $16,805,730 insurance. The total losses paid by life companies in this State during the year 1878, was $3,072,292, of which sum, home companies paid $605,334, and companies of other States $2,466,958.

ALTHOUGH the Treasury of the State is empty, and a deficit of over three millions stares a legislature in the face, mainly for common schools so dear to the heart of every Pennsylvanian, yet there appears to be no unity of purpose to provide a revenue to meet the expenses of the State. Appropriations are easily made as all debts are too frequently without proper consideration as to where the means are to come from to liquidate them. As it is now, corporations are taxed for the expenses of the Commonwealth, which fall within cities mainly, already overwhelmed with burdens. The repeal of the tax on real estate was affected for a little political buncombe, and there is not courage enough in the present Legislature to restore it. Members who desire to further political promotion are afraid of their constituents, and dare not propose it, and prefer to tax some individual enterprise like oil or coal. A light tax on real estate would soon settle the question and without being oppressive to any would be fair to all.

It would appear that the Democratic machine in Pennsylvania during the coming campaign will have to run itself, as no one seems willing to assume the responsibility of its ill-starred prospects. Mr. Wallace, a few days ago, after his return from nearly a week's sojourn in Philadelphia, remarked that he intended to keep aloof from the party nomination in the State this year, and to-day Speaker Randall said the same thing. According to this coincidence of determination on the part of the rival leaders of the party there is not much of an outlook for a very exciting or a very successful campaign—*Philadelphia Telegraph Washington Special.*

We do not know that it follows of course, that the Democracy shall go to pieces because Messrs. RANDALL and WALLACE decline to take part this fall. The Democratic party fortunately rests upon firmer foundations than the shoulders of any one or dozen of men however great they may be. But it is not true that either of these gentlemen are unconcerned in relation to the Democracy in Pennsylvania. The Senator always interferes in Conventions whatever his outgiving in advance; whilst the Speaker or the House contents himself with efforts to elect the ticket whoever may be selected.

FROM Alabama and Georgia come encouraging statements in regard to the revival of industry and the growth of population. The Mobile *Register* says that in Montgomery and Birmingham, two central interior points of agriculture and mining activity, it is difficult to find a vacant house. Mills which were recently prostrate now give employment to hundreds of families. The Atlanta *Constitution* says that "the past year has been remarkable chiefly for the growth of the city in the point of population. Two years ago there were hundreds of houses to rent. Now there are almost none vacant, and the agents report, too, that they could rent scores of houses at once if they had them conveniently located." An Alabama Senator boasted in Congress the other day that they had no knowledge of tramps in his State—there were none within its limits. All this in states which, according to the *Gazette*, "poverty and idleness" is the condition of the people, and yet last year they sent abroad two hundred million dollars of cotton, very nearly the sum total of the excess of our exports over imports.

THE assertion made under oath by Mr. Cyrus W. Field that he hadn't any personal property taxable in New York has led to newspaper investigation of the millionaire pauper list of the metropolis. August Belmont, assessed for $250,000, appeared before the commission and took the poor man's oath. None of the Lorillards, the extensive manufacturers of cigars and race-horses, has a penny. John Roach, the subsidy-hunting ship-holder, is, to the gatherer of personal tax, as poor as a church mouse. Not a member of the Board of Aldermen except one has a stiver, and lots of reputed rich haven't a penny upon which the city can raise any revenue. Peter Cooper pays on personal property of $110,000; the Mayor, his son, on $32,000. Samuel J. Tilden is down for $90,000. As trustee, John Jacob Astor pays on $3,000,000 of personal property, James Lennox on $1,400,000, Moses Taylor on $1,300,000, Peter Goelet on $1,000,000, E. D. Morgan on $110,000.

THE decision of Judge Dandy at Omaha, in the Standing Bear habeas corpus case, in which he virtually declares Indians citizens of the United States, with the right to go where they please regardless of treaty stipulations, is regarded by the Government at Washington as a heavy blow to the present Indian system, and if sustained will prove extremely dangerous alike to whites and Indians. If the power of the Government to hold Indians upon their reservations, or to return them when they escape, is denied, the Indians become a body of tramps, moving without restraint, wherever they please and exposed to attacks of the frontier men, without redress from the Government. The District Attorney at Omaha has been instructed to take the necessary steps to carry the question to a higher court and ultimately to the Supreme Court if necessary. It is felt that to surrender this point is to surrender the whole Indian system.

THE New York *Evening Post* the other day, called the *World* to order for its allusion to Zach Chandler as the "tipsy Senator," but the *World* don't apologize to any great extent:

To describe him as "tipsy" is to select the least objectionable of his characteristic traits—one which he possesses in common with men the latchets of whose shoes not even the *Evening Post*, we presume, would think of pronouncing him worthy to unloose. It is quite time in this country to call a spade a spade. It is discreditable to the State which sends him to Congress that a Senator should be addicted to strong drink; but for obvious reasons of immediate peace and quiet it is well that parliamentary usage should forbid sober legislators from alluding on the floor to the condition of legislators who are not sober. But the press does gross injustice to public men of either party who conduct themselves honorably and becomingly when it treats them no better than public men who do not conduct themselves honorably and becomingly.

AN English journal frankly gives credit to American genius for at least fifteen inventions and discoveries which, it says, have been adopted all over the world. These triumphs of American genius are thus enumerated: First, the cotton gin; second, the planing machine; third, the grass mower and grain reaper; fourth, the rotary printing press; fifth, navigation by steam; sixth, the hot air or caloric engine; seventh, the sewing machine; eighth, the Indian industry; ninth, the machine manufacture of horse shoes; tenth, the sand blast for carving; eleventh, the guage lathe; twelfth, the grain elevator; thirteenth, artificial ice manufacture on a large scale; fourteenth, the electro-magnet and its practical application; fifteenth, the composing machine for printers. It is not often that American achievements in this direction received due credit from such a source.

THE "Postage Due" Stamp will be the next innovation in our postal system. A recent act of Congress makes it the duty of postmasters to affix to all mail matter that has reached its destination without full prepayment of postage an amount of stamps equal to the postage due. Heretofore the amount has been marked upon the letter or package with stencil or pen. This regulation will go into effect on the 1st of July next, and the new stamps for this purpose are being prepared, and their issue will commence before the 1st of June The denominations of these stamps are one, two, three, and five cents. They are of a uniform reddish-brown color. On the upper border the words "Postage due" are printed in white letters, and on the lower border appears the denomination in letters of the same. By this system the department will save a great deal of money now lost in small post offices on underpaid mail matter.

TWO days before dying, Jefferson told his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, that in a certain drawer in an old pocketbook she would find something intended for her, and on afterward looking there she found the following verses written by him:

"Life's visions are vanished, its dreams are no more,
Dear friends of my bosom, why bathed in tears;
I go to my fathers, I welcome the shore
Which crowns all my hopes or which buries my cares.
Then farewell, my dear, my lov'd daughter, adieu!
The last pang of life is in parting with you!
Two seraphs await me, long shrouded in death;
I will bear them your love on my last parting breath."

DR. WALTER BAILEY of New Orleans, a delegate to the recent homeopathic convention at St. Louis, has in his possession what he believes to be a real yellow fever germ. It is a fungus growth which formed in the object glass of a microscope during the epidemic. The doctor's theory as to the origin of yellow fever is that the small dots or spores in this invisible fungus contain a fine powder, which is cast into the air by the bursting of the small bag which contains it. This powder, being inhaled, causes a fermentation of the blood which produces the fever. The instrument has never been opened since the particles formed within it.

WHAT THEY WANT.

A Radical Suggestion of a Couple of Constitutional Amendments.

It is thought that the following amendment to the Constitution would suit Conkling, Blaine & Co.

ARTICLE XVI—SECTION 1. The President whether *de jure* or *de facto*, shall have the power to station the army at the polls to preserve the peace.

SEC. 2. The President, whenever any voting place or places are within reach of the guns of the navy, shall have the power to station one or more vessels to aid the army, if required, to preserve the peace.

SEC. 3. The President shall have the power to appoint a sufficient number of deputy marshals or supervisors, or both, to preserve the peace at the polls.

Sec. 4. The President shall have the power to appoint, not exceeding 5,000 officers in any one Congressional district, to be entitled National Conservators of the Peace at the Polls, who shall have the authority to arrest any one who, in their opinion, attempts to disturb the peace.

Sec. 5. The word peace is defined to be, voting such ticket as the President and his party shall prescribe, and any person attempting to vote or induce others to vote any other ticket shall be regarded as a disturber of the peace.

ARTICLE XVII—SECTION 1. All bills involving political considerations shall originate with the President.

Sec. 2. The President shall have power to veto any portion of any bill which does not meet with his approval.

Sec. 3. Section 7, of Article I, of the Constitution which provides that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, is hereby repealed.

Dear to Every Heart.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Dr. Lilienthal recently stepped into a school room during a recitation in geography, and was invited by the teacher to ask the class a few questions. He courteously complied.

"What is the capital of Michigan?"

"Lansing," was the prompt answer.

"What is the largest city in Michigan?"

"Detroit."

"Where is the great University of Michigan located?"

"At Ann Arbor."

"What is the capital of Pennsylvania?"

"Harrisburg."

"What is the largest city in Pennsylvania?"

"Philadelphia."

"What building is there in Philadelphia that is dear to the heart of every patriotic American citizen?"

That was a poser; the class was troubled, but made no answer. The Doctor repeated the question.

"I know," said a little fellow on a back seat, as he stretched up his arm to its full length.

"Tell us what it is then, my boy," said the Doctor.

"*The Mint*," was the confident answer.

The State Convention.

(From Butler Herald.)

The Democratic State Central Committee, which met in Harrisburg last week, fixed on July 16th next for holding the State Convention and Harrisburg as the place. Forty-one districts out of the fifty were represented, which was quite a full meeting. An interchange of opinion among the members showed the Democracy throughout the State to be as strong and determined as ever in support of their principles.

We do not believe there will be a very serious opposition to HON. O. Barr of Pittsburgh, for the nomination of State Treasurer. From all we can learn in conversation with others and from our exchanges, his nomination seems to be conceded. He will, if nominated and elected, prove an efficient and faithful public officer. For the position there is no better man in the State.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

my17:2w

PERSONAL AND POITICAL.

IN Texas a man who is shot is considered to have died a natural death—*Boston Post.*

ONE hundred and eighty-three cotton mills have been built in the South since the war.

"THERE must be lawn order," said the Judge yesterday, pushing his little mower vigorously.

LEGISLATORS in Missouri are paid only $1 a day on the theory that poor pay will shorten sessions.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON lies critically ill at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Villard, in New York.

HARPER'S *Monthly* appears this month printed in larger type than heretofore, and with a slightly increased width of page.

MAYOR STOKLEY of Philadelphia has undertaken to prevent the running of ice wagons in that city on Sunday mornings.

"GRANT and Boutwell" is said to be a Presidential ticket which finds favor with some southern Republicans. It would certainly be consistent.

MR. GLADSTONE has witnessed Irving's Hamlet twice lately. Tennyson also attended the play the other night, and applauded Irving vigorously.

THE newest idea with reference to a site for the New York World's Fair is to locate it on the Battery, provided the corporation will vote the company the privilege.

ONE candidate for the next Governorship of Georgia combines the names of four great poets, in four ages born. It is ex-Senator Homer Virgil Milton Miller.

DOCTOR BLACKBURN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, has refused a challenge of his opponent, Colonel Evans, to make a joint canvass of the State.

IN consequence of the exodus of the freedmen an immigration society has been formed at Natchez, Miss., to supply planters with laborers from foreign countries.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh is visiting all the London theatres, and making herself very gay and gracious in society, evidently trying to refute the charge that she is proud and "poky."

MRS. FLOYD, the widow of ex-Governor Floyd, the sister of General J. S. Preston, of South Carolina, and the sister in-law of Wade Hampton, has just died in Virginia. Her age was seventy-seven.

BISHOP AMES died worth well on to $2,000,000, and didn't leave a dollar of it to any Church or charitable institution. It is believed that he thought he had done enough for the Church during life.

SANTA MONICA is this year to be the fashionable seaside resort of California. Senator Jones owns it. He bought 36,000 acres there in 1874 for $250,000, and has ever since been preparing it for summer visitors.

ABOUT $15,000 has been raised by the London branch of the Testimonial Fund in honor of Cardinal Newman. Five thousand dollars of this sum are placed to the Cardinal's credit in a bank at Birmingham, England.

MISS EVA MILLS, the daughter of Mr. Clark Mills, and the first "Josephine" of the New York Standard *Pinafore*, intends to become a regular operatic singer, and has made an engagement in English opera for next season.

THE American correspondent of the London *Times* is Mr. Joel Cook, one of Mr. G. W. Childs' staff on the *Ledger* of Philadelphia. Mr. Cook receives from the *Times*, it is said, an annual salary of £1,000 in gold, or $5,000, besides a comfortable salary from the *Ledger*.

MADAME ANDERSON has been sued for breach of contract by the persons who managed her walking feat in Cincinnati. They say that she agreed to give six exhibitions under their direction. An attachment is sought against the set of silverware given to her in Brooklyn.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for the erection of a memorial statue to William Tyndale, the first English translator of the Bible, on the Thames embankment, in London, where a site has been granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The total expense will be from $15,000 to $20,000.

BARNUM says that in his Greatest Show on Earth a lady will never witness a gesture or hear a remark she would not countenance in her own parlor. But it would look a little odd to see in a lady's parlor the visiting gentlemen walking upon almost every part of the body rather than their feet, and seem a little strange to hear the "Hoop la!

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR has decided that he cannot accept the retainer offered by a committee of New York actors to go to Marshall, Texas, to assist in the prosecution of Currie, the murderer of the actor, B. C. Porter. He foresees that the trial is to be a prolonged one, and that, in Currie's behalf, everything will be done to thwart the just punishment he should receive.

CARDINAL NEWMAN takes the title of St. George, from the basilica of San Giorgio in Velabro, the only church in Rome dedicated to the tutelary saint of England. It is a very ancient church, its foundation dating from the fourth century, and it was upon its door that Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, fixed his proclamation announcing the return of the good estate.

IN conversation at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, Senator Gordon of Georgia, said that if left to themselves Southern members of Congress would not have put the riders on the Army and Legislative bills. He added:—"I think there is wisdom enough in the party to prevent any disaster to the public service. One thing is certain, there is conservatism enough among Southern Representatives to relieve the Government in some way when the times comes."

ORION CLEMENS, a brother of "Mark Twain," was publicly excommunicated from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Keokuk, Iowa, on Sunday, having been tried and convicted on the charge of heresy. He had lectured in Keokuk upon "Man the Architect of our Religion." In the lecture he spoke of the last six commandments in the Decalogue as moral rules always practiced by mankind, the setting of which in a form of words was like naming a river or mountain. He disavowed the divinity of the Christian religion and said a number of things that smacked of Bob Ingersoll.

IF IS want of a remedy for a sore throat, or a bad cough or cold, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old stand-by for Lung and Throat Troubles.

MWS

EDITOR AND POET.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

'Twas a man wrapped in an ample cloak,
Poetic in his mien,
That went into the office of
An English magazine.

He gave unto the editor
A paper closely writ;
"I would unto your judgment, sir,
A poemlet submit;
Pray read it carefully and say
What that you think of it."

Slowly the editor read it through;
On his brow an angry flush
There came, as he soliloquized
About "hogwash," "rot," and "slush."

And he gave back the manuscript
Unto the bard and said:
"That ballad is the very worst
That I have ever read.

"If I such trash as that should dare
Print in my magazine,
Then men would call me a three-ply ass—
And they would be right, I ween.

"So, sirrah; take thee a stout sawhorse,
Thereto a buck saw good;
Thy poesy it is n. g.;
Thy line is sawing wood."

When that the poet heard these words
He 'gan to fume and fidget,
And he said unto the editor,
"Thou art a howling idjet?

Read o'er that ballad again, sirrah,
Read o'er that ballad again,
And then thy candid opinion give—
My name is Alfred Ten——

"The heaven you say!" cried the editor,
Astonished; then he said:
"That poem is the finest thing
That I have ever read.

It shall appear this very month;"
And, kneeling on the ground,
He gave the laureate a check
For £1,100.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AT HOME.

His Domestic and Literary Life and Opinions on Various Subjects.

(Special Cor. of the Boston Herald.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Seventy-five miles east of this city, on the New Orleans and Mobile Railway, is the little flag-station of Beauvoir, about equidistant from Mississippi City and Biloxi, favorite seaside resorts of the wealthy residents of New Orleans. Beauvoir is the home of Jefferson Davis. Alighting from the train at Beauvoir station, you see two or three small brown structures, a grove of pines and the white vista of vanishing railway track glittering with millions of minute refractions of the bright sunshine for miles along its sandy way. Taking the half-perceptible roadway to your right, ten or fifteen minutes walk through the pines brings you to the beach. Here you see a house built in the airy fashion of this region of perpetual sunshine. This is the residence of Rev. Dr. Lacock, an aged Episcopal clergyman, once chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge. Beyond the reverend gentleman's estate you see, fronting the beach, another estate, the residence of Mr. Davis. Entering the gate, you pass across a lawn dotted with live oak and other trees festooned with the picturesque Spanish moss. Before you is a low and spacious mansion painted white, with broad verandas. At either side, a trifle nearer the fence, is a small building, a sort of pavilion.

While resting on the verandah waiting for your letter of introduction to be handed to the master your eye takes in the hospitable provisions for ease afforded by several comfortable rocking-chairs, a table and a settee. Life here is *al fresco*. The broad hall which goes through the house is open to the breeze but not to the ardent sun, whose rays are intercepted by the veranda.

Here, on the front veranda, sits of a morning the ex-President of the South. In full view is the Gulf of Mexico, that dazzling, radiant expanse of shimmering blue. Its summer waves glide softly to break in lulling sound upon the white and sparkling sand. The breeze is laden with the strange perfume of the sea. It is the land of the lotus-eaters, where 'tis always afternoon.

I was soon summoned to the little pavilion to the right of the mansion. This building is divided into two parts. The rearward is occupied by an ancient and favorite negro servant, whose idea of housekeeping is to display his furniture and fools on his little veranda. He has a notion of raising vegetable odds and ends in boxes and his vagaries excite but a smile. No one dreams of interfering, even for the sake of order, with the privileges of this ancient servitor.

The front portion of the pavilion is occupied by Mr. Davis as a liberary and study. Here I found him, slightly indisposed and lying upon a lounge. His manner is genial and very kindly, with that charming courtesy characteristic of the high-bred Southern gentleman. Seventy years of age, Mr. Davis has yet a fresh and vigorous look. His hair, mustache and whiskers are white in part, but his eye is bright and cheerful. His face, in repose, is almost severely intellectual, but the smile which lights up his mouth and his quietly cheerful laugh dispel the first impression of coldness. Few of our public men have the quiet fascination of manner, the old-fashioned grace and the charming conversational powers of Jefferson Davis. His memory is capacious and retentive. One might, with a facile phonographic pen, collect great stores of reminiscence from his lips.

I asked him if he was much visited by newspaper men. He replied that he was not, for he had made it an invariable rule not to be interviewed, and of the repulses of reporters he gave me several instances of an amusing nature. "Surely," he said, "I who am disfranchised, not even a citizen of the United States and with no political ambitions, may claim immunity from the reporters." The conversation turned naturally upon the newspaper press, and in his estimate of the journals of the old school as compared with the newer and "spicier" papers of to-day Mr. Davis showed an intimate knowledge of the history of journalism in this country. Mr. Davis is a pretty extensive newspaper reader. He reads the New Orleans dailies of a morning, brough out by the express. Papers are sent him from everywhere, many of his Southern friends addressing their papers to "Ex-President Davis."

I asked him if in working on his memoirs he preferred the morning hours for his literary task. He said that he did not; that he could work better evenings and was in fact a late riser. "I got enough of early rising in the army in my younger days, he added. The manuel labor of writing was, he remarked, distasteful to him, and he sought relief in dictation, although his thoughts come faster than the pen of his amanuensis could secure them. "The only person who could ever write fast enough for me," he said, "was my chief clerk when I was Secretary of War. He disliked composition and I equally disliked writing. We were, therefore, the complements of each other." The little library in the pavilion is arranged very conveniently. A gallery midway up the shelves makes it easy, by means of a step-ladder, to handle books on the topmost shelves. The large library which Mr. Davis possessed before the war was dispersed, the books in many cases being scattered through the woods. All of his present collection are newly acquired. The lower shelves are laden with the *Congressional Globes*—an imperfect set, Mr. Davis remarked—and the American Archives." Above are biographies in great number and political histories, hand-books, &c. Early in the afternoon lunch was served in the little library. While we ate Mr. Davis talked pleasantly of men and events in bygone days. He has that rare cheerfulness of humor which communicates itself to his auditors, and has besides a quietly witty turn. What was said by Mr. Davis regarding current politics I am not at liberty to repeat. But I may say that none of Mr. Davis' judgments of men and things were tinged with bitterness. He seems to discuss politics from the serener heights of philosophic statesmanship. He is tolerant of all opinions, while earnestly believing in the doctrine of State rights. Without the States there could, he said, be no Union, and in local self-government alone lies safety.

Regarding certain matters which were discussed in the course of the day, I am privileged to speak. I asked him if he thought the negro exodus would assume formidable dimensions. He said he did not attribute exaggerated importance to the movement, nor did he think it a trifling matter. The negroes are credulous and easily led. Those who have gone to Kansas will probably return, if they have the means; others think they will remain only to die in that cold country. Some of his negro laborers on his Mississippi River plantation went to Kansas, in the outset of the "exodus." They had asked his opinion of Kansas, and he had told them of its rigorous climate, but had said to them, if they felt it to be for their best good to leave, to go rather to a warmer region.

As an instance of negro credulity, Mr. Davis related to me the experience of one of his negroes to whom an agent had sold a certificate for $5 entitling the purchaser to take 40 acres of waste land. The poor fellow selected a piece of ground and spent all of his savings in improving and stocking the place. He had got the land into a fair state of cultivation when the owner came along and told the negro to leave, for it was his property. Thus the poor duped negro lost every cent he had. Mr. Davis thinks the return of some of the Kansas emigrants will for a time deter negroes from trying their fortune there, but he fears that the easy credulity of the negro may at any time render him the victim of some cruel scheme.

Mr. Davis said that there was a great deal of excellent land in Mississippi belonging to the State and General Government which the negroes might buy very cheaply. He believes that, apart from the white man, the negro will cease to thrive, and will relapse into barbarism. The races need each other. Mr. Davis remarked that it was impossible for a man who had been reared apart from the negro to have that same affection for him as is felt by Southern men, who have in childhood been nursed by negroes, been the playmates of negroes and grown up with them.

The tendency of negroes in the State of Mississippi, thinks Mr. Davis, is to move on to the alluvial. They are leaving the hills and going to the river. He advocates the immigration to this fertile hill country of Northern men, who will, he believes, be cordially welcomed.

Men of small capital can invest it to advantage in fruit and vegetable culture. Vine dressers will do well. The 32d parallel of latitude, said Mr. Davis, indicates the proper country for the peach. On both sides of this line the peach thrives. This parallel runs nearly through Vicksburg, Jackson and Meridian. Mr. Davis spoke of the sure renuneration afforded by orange cultivation in lower Mississippi. There were instances of trees bearing 5,000 oranges, or at the rate of $50 a tree. "But to be moderate," he said, "let us say from 1,000 to 2,000 per tree; here is from $10 to $20 return." Fig culture is practicable on a large scale, and he would advise the canning of this fruit for the market. He had, he said, seen the blue Celeste fig candy on the trees. In speaking at some length on grape culture, Mr. Davis remarked that the Scuppernong is the variety best adapted to the coast. Mr. Alfred Davis (not a relative) has at Bay St. Louis a vineyard of eighty acres, probably the largest vineyard, said Mr. Davis, in the world. The owner makes a champagne and also a still wine. I have myself seen some splendid vineyards in this region.

The yellow fever Mr. Davis regards as a deterrent to Northern immigration, but the fever, he says, is an exotic, and probably a rigid quarantine will in the future diminish the chances of its appearance.

The natives do not fear the fever so much as might be thought. They would greatly more dread the scarlet fever or diphtheria, that scourge of the North.

On Mr. Davis' estate are pomegranate, citron and orange, and fig trees, their condition sufficiently testifying to the geniality of the climate.

The people of the region all look healthy and even rugged. The gulf affords an inexhaustible supply of fish and there are excellient oysters in profusion.

One word of the master of the estate at Beauvoir before I close. Mr. Davis although I found him temporarily indisposed, has good general health. He takes a "constitutional" on horseback daily and is a good pedestrian. He told me that since he had left his plantation on the Mississippi and come to the coast his health had improved. When he was in Congress he spent his winters in Washington and his summers on the river. He thus reversed the true sanitary rule and malaria attacked his system. His sojourn in Canada benefited him greatly.

He says that he cannot advise immigrants to go to the alluvial region on the river. It is true, he said, that a Russian gentleman near Natchez has a plantation on which he employs Danes, but they work in an unusual manner to preserve their health. They rise early and work to the noon heats, rest and resume work late in the afternoon.

Mr. Davis believes the negroes to be permanently capable of outdoor work in hot climate. The negro thrives amid miasma and in swamps. Mephitic gases that would kill a white man do not harm the negro. When the negro sleeps he pulls the bed clothes over his head, and all night breathes gases which would render a white man sick, if not insensible.

I noticed the kindly manner in which Mr. Davis addressed his black servants. They show in their physique and dress the care of a kind and liberal master, and the people of that region tell me that he is much beloved and venerated by his servants.

Ladies All

use SOZODONT who wish to make themselves pleasant and pretty. Better than Enamel on the face, or tawdry dresses, it sets off the human face with pleasant smiles and dental beauties and gives fragrance to the conversation. No lady should neglect to have a bottle on her toilet table.

SPALDINGS GLUE spilt on a chair, will prevent a man who sits down on it, from getting up easily. STT

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following is a most remarkable composition. It evidences an ingenuity of arrangement peculiarly its own. Explanation: The initial capitals spell "My boast is in the glorious Cross of Christ." The words in *italics*, when read from top to bottom and bottom to top, form the Lord's Prayer complete:

Make known the Gospel truths *our* Father king
Yield us thy graces, dear *Father*, from above,
Bless us with hearts *which* feeling can sing,
"Our life thou *art* for *ever*, God of Love!"
Assuage our grief in love *for* Christ, we pray.
Since the bright prince of *Heaven* and *glory* died,
Took all our sins and *hallowed* the display.
Infant be-ing, first a man *and* then was crucified
Stupendous God! *thy grace* and *power* make known,
In Jesus' *name* let all *the* world rejoice.
Now labor in *thy* heavenly *kingdom* own
That blessed *kingdom* for thy saints *the* choice.
How vile to *come* to thee *is* all our cry.
Enemies to *thy* self and all that's *thine*,
Graceless our *will*, we live *for* vanity.
Loathing the very *being evil* in design,
O God, thy will be *done from* earth to heaven;
Reclining on the Gospel let us live,
In earth from *sin deliver*-ed and forgiven.
Oh! as thy self *but* teach us to forgive,
Useless it's power *temptation* doth destroy,
Sure is our fall *into* the depths of woe
Carnal, *in* mind, we've *not* a glimpse of joy
Raised against *heaven*; in us hope we can flow.
O *give* us grace and *lead* us on the way.
Shine on *us* with thy love and give us peace,
Self and *this* sin that rise *against* us slay.
Oh! grant each *day* our *trespass*-es may cease
Forgive our evil deeds *that* oft we do,
Convince us *daily of them* to our shame,
Help us with heavenly *bread, forgive* us, too,
Recurrent lusts, *and* we'll adore thy name,
In thy *forgive*-ness we *as* saints can die,
Since for *us* and our *trespasses* so high,
Thy Son, *our* Savior, bled on Calvary.

FARM AND GARDEN.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The necessary steps toward an improved husbandry are: 1. To cultivate less land. 2. To make that which is cultivated rich in plant-food, so that it may produce large crops. 3. The practice of a rigid system of rotation of crops, and mixed farming. 4. The cultivation of the grasses and less of hoed crops and feeding upon the farm the most of its products. 5. Enriching the land by turning under green crops. All observation and experience go to show that those sections of the country are most prosperous where a mixed system of farming prevails. The farmer who finds in his own garner that which is needed to supply his daily wants, is far removed from the vexation and losses attendant upon outside purchases, which so severely tax his means. It is not unfrequently the case, when he produces but a single article for the market, that it commands a price which but poorly compensates him for his labor, while he has to pay exorbitant prices for that which he is compelled to purchase. This is "selling the hide for a penny, and buying back the tail for a shilling," which surely is not a profitable transaction. Mixed agriculture necessarily leads to a system of rotation of crops which is the key to successful farming. That there is a vast recuperative power in lands where a succession of different crops is growing no one can deny in the light of universal experience. Thousands of those who have hitherto devoted themselves to a single production—cotton, tobacco or grain—now acknowledge this error.

Successive crops of the same character exhaust lands of the particular food they require with great rapidity. The aid which nature so freely renders, where crops rotate, is withheld in such a system of cultivation, because the farmer is violating her laws. To fight against nature is to war at fearful odds, and it is work not difficult to forecast the result. To be in harmony with her, insures a comparatively easy victory. One of the most beautiful of her provisions is, that while one crop exhausts the soil of that element which enters most largely into its composition, by the operation of some mysterous law it prepares that same soil for some other crop of a different character. This is a very interesting process of nature, which results immensely to our advantage if we expect her aid. As an illustration of this principle, we know that clover does not successfully follow itself, although it leaves the ground in the best possible condition for corn or wheat, One crop, therefore, restores, in a measure, what another has taken. By raising continuously the same plant, you interfere with this beautiful contrivance of nature to rebuild her wasted strength.

Nature therefore, will do much of our work for us if we only second her efforts and give full scope to her beneficent laws. It is, therefore, a question for the farmer to determine whether he will by a rotation of crops, have soil thus enriched by drafts on nature's treasury, or draw entirely upon his own. I do not mean to argue that he may make nature a co-worker with him in attaining a desirable end. Change is a prominent feature in nature's economy. Cut down the forest of hard wood and the pines succeed. Again, remove the pine and the hard wood reappears. One kind of grass succeeds another, and nature supplies the seed. These changes give the soil rest, to the end that the process of re-invigoration may go on. Day and night succeed each other, and each performs its function in promoting vegetable life. Eternal sunshine would result in eternal blight. The falling dew brings with it the nitrogen from the air to gladden vegetation. The sun appears. Its light and heat liberate the acids and gases which enter upon their work of usefulness in preparing a variety of vegetable food. Winter and Summer follow each other. Frost disintegrates and renders the earth porous opening the way for the heat and moisture of Summer, so that chemical laws may work out their beautiful results. Thus unceasingly, year after year, the silent agencies are at work preparing the earth for man's use, that it may bring forth abundantly everything which is necessary for his support.—Judge Wm. Fullerton in the New York *World*.

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET—There is small room for doubting that it is to the ultimate interest of sheep breeders to so cultivate their floocks as to induce the growth of the greatest possible weight of cleansed wool for their expenditure of labor and food. With each recurring season comes the usual avalanche of advice from middlemen and manufacturers, topped off with an emblazonment of the great advantage to the grower in placing his wools upon the market in the lightest possible condition. Certainly, no teaching of the Journal has been at variance with this proposition. There is, however, one view of the situation which the complaining parties seem to have overlooked, *i. e.*, that the would-be teachers are, by their actions, continually discouraging any generl adoption of their precepts.

Wool-growers will average with the best half of humanity; but as the majority of men will be found acting in the line of their present advantage, those who repeat to the wool-grower the oft-reiterated maxims favoring clean washing, early shearing, neat rolling and a minimum of string, to-day, and to-morrow offer them no more, or very little more, than the price paid for wool not so systematically manipulated, must attribute the failure of their teachings to that excusable selfishness of man which prompts him to realize for his capital and labor the maximum results consistent with law and equity. The incentive to wool-growing is money-making; and so long as the flock-holder can get more money for the fleece of a sheep when unwashed, or half-washed, or one that, after having been properly washed, was allowed to remain on the sheep until the normal amount of grease had been restored, just so long will fleeces be found as heavy as legitimate means can make them. The manufacturer or dealer who expects an opposite result, must base such expectations upon elements of character seldom found outside the lists of those who are prompted solely by philanthropy.

The growing and selling of heavy fleeces—fleeces carrying a large amount of grease and oum—is altogether legitimate, so long as the seller practices no deception by concealing the true condition of his product. The man who would buy an invoice of wool without examining its condition and quality, or having such an examination made by some competent party, would find in hod-carrying a more appropriate field for the display of his peculiar qualifications than a wool loft can afford. As markets usually run, the grower gets more money per head of sheep for heavy wool, than for the same fleeces in the lightest possible condition; and so long as such a premium on heavy fleeces is held out to their pockets, all appeals to the ears of men will be but as the noise of "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal." Wool will, as a rule, be made as light as possible, and its subsequent manipulation attended to with the most rigid oversight, whenever the markets show a premium upon such observances; but until that time very little change from the present practices need be looked for.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

EWES TO RAISE LAMBS FROM.—Stewart, in his excellent manual on sheep raising, says: "The selection of ewes and a ram from which to raise lambs for market is a matter of some importance. If the flock is to be kept permanently, it is best to procure sheep that will yield a good fleece as well as a good lamb for market. It matters little about the breed, although the black-faced Southdown is most in favor with the market-men, because of its usual plumpness and fatness. A lamb from a grade Merino ewe and a Southdown or Shropshire ram, is fat at any age; and will sell better than a larger lamb more bony and not so plump. A cross from a grade Merino ewe and a Cotswold ram is the next best, if not altogether as good. A large-bodied, short-legged, broad-backed native ewe, with some Merino and Southdown blood in her composition, is perhaps the best sheep that can be chosen for a ram, and a pure Southdown, Cotswold or Shropshire ram makes the best sire."

BROOM CORN—HOW TO RAISE IT—Broom corn requires nearly the same quality of soil and mode of culture as Indian corn. It thrives best on flat, loamy, or river bottom land, but will grow satisfactorily on any fertile soil. Corn stubble or clover sod precede it with advantage.

After thoroughly pulverizing the ground in the Spring with the harrow, mark out the rows three and one-half or four feet apart, and if possible, sow the seed with a common garden drill, or wanting that, drop the seed as evenly as possible by hand. When the plant is two inches high, run backward and forward between the rows with a two-horse harrow, to kill the weeds, loosen the soil, and give the corn a start. Most people plant too thick and hence no damage will follow if some of the spears are torn up. After this, treat as ordinary corn.

The next thing is to prevent the brush falling down and growing crooked. This is done by bending down the corn as soon as the heads shoot out. Be careful not to bend the stalks so low that the tops will touch the ground, or so much that the joints fracture, else the corn will be ruined. Go over the ground and repeat the process until the heads are all out.

When the seed has matured, cutting must begin. The brush should be cut just above the upper joint, and the leaf removed. Take two rows, and after cutting the brush, cut the stalks near the roots, and lay them crosswise between the rows to serve as a bed for the brush, so as to keep it from mildewing. Then bundle and stack. Let the stacks remain for two or three weeks, until the corn is perfectly dry. Haul to the barn and thresh. A man and a boy can clean several hundred pounds in a day;

The evergreen variety is preferable, its yield exceeding that of other varieties. The crop is easily managed and highly remunerative.—*Dirigo Rural.*

Stage Frights.

The Chicago *Times* has the following in regard to stage fright: Without going back to the days of Garrick or Macready, and a host of tragedians who always kept in bed nearly the whole of the day to calm their nerves before acting a new part, I can just call to mind one or two cases confined even but to one theatre, the old Adelphi. On the first night of a new piece there the Keeleys were always very ill from fright. Leigh Murray suffered as much from it as a cockney does in the "chops of the channel." Celeste used to dash on in sheer desperation from it, saying to herself, "Well, dey cannot keel me for it." Alfred Wigan, one of the letter-perfect actors, was a martyr to fright, so much so that he occasionally totally forgot the words; as for his accomplished wife, he was obliged to divert her attention during the day, lest the dread of a first night should overpower her, and at night she on one occasion had to throw herself on the ground to subdue the beating of her heart. "Feel my hand," said Charles Kean to me, when he was playing Cardinal Wolsey for the I don't know how many hundredth time in the provinces. It trembled as if he had the ague. Mrs. Stirling would never venture on the stage without the manuscript of her part in her pocket, as a charm to keep the words in her head. Mr. Irving's nervousness is simply indescribable; even Mr. Toole will not be seen by his most intimate friend on a first night; while Mrs. Kendal complains that her "stage-fright" increases every year, and with Mr. John Parry every one knows it amounted to a positive disease. The malady is too universal for stage managers not to provide themselves against it in novices.

The worst thing possible for any actor to do is to try to gain courage by hanging about the wings till his "call" comes. "Keep in the green room, sir," says the prompter to the novice. When the "call" comes the novice is somehow hustled on to the stage, and, like a dog thrown for the first time into the water, he usually struggles out of his difficulty.

If your skin is yellow, or if you are troubled with Pimples and Boils, cleanse your blood with Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price only 25 cents.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

MAUD TO HUGH.

Dear Cousin Hugh; I'm home again
Among the dear old hills and vales;
The stormy music of the pines
Comes rushing down on all the gales;
The blackbird's liquid melody
Comes bubbling out from woody ways,
And all the sounds I hear but seem
An echo from the dear old days.

I've seen the sunsets burn and blush
Behind the dark wood, as of yore;
The morning's bud and blossom bright
O'er dusky purple heights: once more
I've walked the still green lanes, between
The blossomed hedges, sweet with dew,
But all the olden sights and sounds
Will, somehow, make me think of you.

So in the garden, quaint and sweet,
Beneath a tent of lilac trees,
I write to you. All 'round I hear
The boom of countless golden bees,
The clear old garden, running wild,
Brings back a long-lost sense of calm;
It sleeps a shadowy solitude
Of leaf and blossom, breeze and balm.

Just as he used, the catbird sings
Amid the laurel's emerald gloom,
With glow of wine, and gleam of snow,
The rose spread in seas of bloom.
'Twas here we paved in Auld Lang Syne—
I smile to see the picture rise
Of barefoot little boy and girl:
Their flaxen hair about their eyes.

Across the fields and pasture lands
I took a long walk yesterday,
And came upon the old stone wall
Where, hours and hours, we used to play;
Half buried now in breaks and ferns
It stands, as long ago it stood;
The crickets chirp beneath the stones,
The cuckoos call along the wood.

Their golden pitchers, touch-me-nots
Held for the time of summer dew,
Amid the mullain's velvet leaves,
Shine daisy stars of tender blue.
I rested 'neath the old birch tree,
And thought upon the Long Ago,
Till memories, like rising tides,
Back on my heart began to flow.

With bare toes clinging to the stones
I seemed to see you climb the wall
To reach for me some berries bright,
While I implore you not to fall;
And once you helped me to the top—
Ah, what a dizzy height it seemed!
And so I stayed till twilight fell,
And of the Past and Future dreamed.

You know we met beside the sea
Last year; well, Cousin Hugh, I'll own
That I was weak and giddy then;
But now I've wiser, graver grown.
The spell of childhood's loves and joys
Is on me now; oh, cousin, come!
And we'll revive the happy Past
Amid old scenes. Dear Hugh, come home.

HUGH TO MAUD.

Dear Cousin Maud: Your letter came
To hand last night; how very kind
Of you to keep your Cousin Hugh,
With other humble things, in mind.
You know that when we met last year
You blushed at what you termed "my ways;"
Well, Cousin Maud, they're awkward still;
They haven't mended since those days.

And when we walked alone, one night,
Beside the quiet, starlit sea,
And I reminded you of vows
Made long ago, you laughed at me.
And called my life-long hope absurd,
No, Cousin Maud, I can not come,
For I was married weeks ago,
And think I'd rather stay at home.

—CARRIE F. WHEELER.

MARK TWAIN ON ENGLAND.

America's Melancholy Humorist Explains Why he Doesn't Write About Her.

(From an interview in Paris.)

"Why have you never written a book about England?"

"I have spent a great deal of time in England (your question is not a new one to me) and I made a world of notes, but it was of no use. I couldn't get any fun out of England. It is too grave a country. And its gravity soaks into the stranger and makes him as serious as everybody else. When I was there I couldn't seem to think of anything but deep problems of government, taxes, free trade, finance—and every night I went to bed drunk with statistics. I could have written a million books, but my publisher would have hired the common hangman to burn them. One is bound to respect England—she is one of the three great republics of the world—in some respects she is the most real republic of the three, too, and in other respects she isn't, but she is not a good text for hilarious literature. No, there wasn't anything to satirize—what I mean is, you couldn't satirize any given thing in England in any but a half hearted way, because your conscience told you to look nearer home and you would find that very thing at your own door. A man with a hump-backed uncle musn't make fun of another man's cross-eyed aunt."

"The English love for the lord, for instance? I don't mean the Lord of the prayer-book, but the lord of the peerage."

"I couldn't gird at the English love for titles while our own love for titles was still more open to sarcasm. Take our 'Hon.,' for instance. Unless my memory has gone wholly astray, no man in America has any right to stick that word before his name; to do so is a shame, and a very poor shame at that. At the beginning of this century members of the two houses of Congress were referred to simply as 'Mr.' So-and-So. But this sham 'Hon.' has since crept in, and now it is unlawfully conferred upon members of State legislatures and even upon the mayors and city councillors of the paltriest back settlements. Follow the thing a little further. In England temporary titles are dropped when their time is up. The lord-mayor of London is addressed as 'My Lord' all through his year of office, but the moment he is out he becomes plain 'Mr.' again. But with us, once 'Hon.' always 'Hon.' once 'Governor,' always 'Governor.'" I know men who were members of legislatures, or mayors of villages, twenty years ago, and they are always mentioned in the papers as 'the Hon.' to this day. I know people who were lieutenant-governors years ago and they are called 'governor' to this day—yet the highest title they have ever had any right to, in office or out of it, was plain 'Mr.' You see, yourself, it wouldn't quite answer for me to poke fun at title-loving Englishmen—I should hear somebody squeal behind me and find I had stepped on the tail of some ex-official monkey of our own. I couldn't satirize the English civil service, it was excellent and ours wasn't: it was open to everybody, rich or poor, conspicuous or obscure, whereas ours was only open to scrubs who would do political dirty work for public enemies like Mr. Conkling—'Hon.' Mr. Conkling, to use the obsequious illegal phrase of the day. I couldn't venture to be sarcastic about the horrible corruption of English officials, for how could I know but that something of the same kind, in a minor degree, might be discovered among our own officials at any moment. I couldn't satirize English justice, for it was exactly like our own and every other country's. That is to say, there didn't appear to be any particular rule in the matter of penalties. No, I whittled my opportunities down to this. One could fling criticisms at the ill-matched colors of English ladies' dresses, he could poke fun at the peddling of sermons and reversions of 'livings,' and say sarcastic things about various other trifles, but after his book was finished there wouldn't be fun enough in it to keep the reader from dying of melancholy. No, I looked the ground all over, there's nothing funny in England."

"Why, there's the English humorous papers."

"They are not funny; they are pathetic."

"You could have written about the manners and customs?"

"Yes, but only to a certain extent. I could have written as much as I pleased about public manners and customs and been free to applaud or to blame—but there an end. The real interests would lie in the private and domestic manners and customs and I have no right to print anything about those, either praisefully or otherwise."

"Mr. Dickens was not so particular with America?"

"No, he wasn't; but he recognized later that he had done a thing not to be proud of, but just the reverse. When he came to America the second time he apologized. But that is neither here nor there. Private matters are private matters, and it is no right to meddle with them. We all have our superstitions, and that is one of mine."

THE NIHILIST REBELLION.

Notes of the Russian Reign of Terror—The Power of the Secret Order.

[From the London Telegraph.]

A few weeks ago Serge Lawrowski, one of the ablest detectives attached to the Third Department, was sent from St. Petersburg to Poltava with instructions to get at the secrets of the Nihilistic organization there established. Arrived at Poltava, Lawrowski displayed great activity in guiding the researches of the local police, made many acquaintances in different characters, being an expert in changing his appearance and manner, and was hopeful of success in his mission, when his evil fortune prompted him to fall in love with the pretty daughter of a priest, named Achristoff. This girl, only seventeen years of age, was affiliated to the association, and had been planted upon Lawrowski by order of the Poltava Committee, with the object of betraying him into their hands. After a fortnight's ardent courtship, Mlle. Achristoff allowed herself to be persuaded to give her admirer a rendezvous by night in a garden just outside the town.

When Lawrowski reached the trysting place he was surrounded and seized by five masked men, armed with revolvers and knives, who bound him to a tree, and then cut off his nose and ears. Bleeding and unable to shout for assistance, as he had been gagged by his mutilators, he remained where they left him in an agony of pain until early morning, when he was found senseless and all but dead from loss of blood. An open letter in his pocket contained the following ferocious announcement: "We cut off his nose because he is a sleuth hound, and his ears because he has proved himself to be an ass, in that he paid court to one of us." Mlle. Achristoff has vanished from Poltava, and all the efforts of the police to track her to her hiding place have proved utterly ineffectual. Meanwhile, Lawrowski lies in a hopeless condition; and even should he rally from the utter exhaustion induced by the hemorrhage suffered during that terrible night, he will bear hideous witness on his disfigured countenance, as long as he may live, to the pitiless anger of the Poltava Committee.

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* reports four attempts at assassination committed at Kasan, the victims of which have one and all been State officials of high rank. Three of the four persons attacked have died of their wounds. One of these latter, Novikoff, the President of this district, walked into the principal restaurant of Kasan a few minutes before he was shot, and said to one of the waiters: "Friend, give me a dram; perhaps it will be the last I shall ever drink." A glass of vodki was brought to him, and the waiter noticed that Novikoff's hand shook as he lifted the liquor to his lips. Immediately afterwards he left the restaurant; but as he opened the door, a bullet struck him full in the breast, inflicting an injury which has since proved fatal. The agents of the commission actually engaged in these outrages have been arrested. Two are working men, one is a Boyar, and another a handsome and highly educated girl of seventeen.

The latest news from Kieff indicates that the revolutionary propaganda is assuming extraordinary dimensions in that province. Eight peasants were brought into the provincial capital in chains from a village named Chramowko, about sixteen wersts from Kiew, accused of distributing Socialist pamphlets and insurrectionary proclamations at the fairs and markets of the district. These men confessed under pressure that they had succeeded in circulating some 40,000 of these publications among the country folk. In another village, Toperoko, a secret printing press was discovered by the police in the school-house of the commune. Their search was instituted upon the strength of information supplied by the scribe of the Mir, a man named Koprowski. Next morning he was found dead in his bed with a knife plunged to the hilt in his breast.

A CURIOSITY UNEARTHED.

Digging Up a Silver Communion Service at St. Paul.

(St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

The laborers engaged in excavating for the Davidson block, at the corner of Sixth and Jackson streets in St. Paul, yesterday, unearthed what is undoubtedly an interesting and extremely valuable curiosity. It consisted of two pieces of Roman Catholic communion service of solid silver—a chalice and a salver. They are of good workmanship, the chalice being finely chased near the base and the salver around the rim, both being well preserved and bright. Upon each are prominently engraved the letters I. H. S.—a cross resting upon the central letter. Mr. Thomas Grace, the contractor, at once appreciated the importance of the dis covery, and the two articles were submitted to the inspection of the clergymen at the Episcopal residence. These clerical gentlemen, being familiar with the subject, expressed a conviction that the chalice and silver were of an ancient pattern, an opinion that may perhaps be corroborated hereafter from the fact that the maker's name (A. Braster) is stamped upon the base of the chalice. There is at present no record of any loss of such a communion service from any of the Catholic churches in St. Paul, and if it should prove to be at least two hundred years old the theory is that these relics were a portion of the effects which were taken from Father Hennepin by the Indians in 1680 or thereabouts. In Mr. Heard's address before the Ramsey county pioneers in February last, he gave a historical account of this transaction, the Indians having captured all the personal property, including the clerical robes and religious utensils and emblems of the father, and quarreled over its division. The antiquarians can now take the matter in hand and proceed to investigate it, after which they can furnish their opinions on the subject. If the fact can be easily demonstrated that these handsome church utensils are of origin as ancient as Father Hennepin, it is to be hoped they may be allowed to rest for all time in the State Historical Society, or some other equally prominent place.

A FORCED MARRIAGE.

A Young Lady Student has a Remarkable Adventure.

Luther McCoy, a young law student of Booneville, Indiana, met with one of the most remarkable adventures on record last Friday evening, the alleged facts of which have just come to light. McCoy says he went to Rockport last Friday to attend the Spencer County Court, and while returning home about ten o'clock in the evening he was stopped by Jacob Brother and Levi Landsburg, who demanded that he should go to the Clerk's office, get a license, and marry Jacob's daughter, Cynthiana. McCoy protested, but Brother insisted that the daughter had been grossly wronged, and reparation should be made at once. Having no means of defense, McCoy was taken by Brother and Landsburg to the Clerk's office, who issued the papers, and then the trio started together for Brother's residence. A clergyman was called in, and McCoy was married to the woman. This McCoy alleges, was all done with threats of death to him should he resist. The newly-married couple were taken to a room and locked up for the night, and in the morning the groom started for his father's house with the bride. Having told his father the circumstances of the marriage, the old gentleman took the bride back to her home, and McCoy has now brought suit to have the marriage declared null and void. It appears that McCoy and Cynthiana had been engaged to be married but the former broke the engagement owing to bad reports he had heard concerning her.

PUBLIC squares are a great blessing to the community. We can say the same of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; it is the best remedy for the cure of all diseases Babyhood has to encounter. Price only 25 cents.

FARMER GRAY.

You may envy the joys o' the farmer,
And talk o' his free, easy life—
You may sit at his bountiful table,
An' praise his industrious wife;
Ef you work in the woods in the winter,
Or follow the furrow all day,
With a team o' unruly young oxen,
An' feet heavy loaded with clay—
Ef you held the old plow, I'm a thinkin'
You'd sing in a different way.

You may dream o' the white-crested daisies,
An' lilties that wear such a charm;
But it gives me a heap o' hard labor
To keep 'em from spoilin' my farm.
You may picture the skies in their splendor,
The landscapes so full o' repose;
An' I never get time to look at 'em,
Except when it rains or it snows;
You may sing o' the song birds o' summer,
I'll tend to the hawks and the crows.

You may write o' the beauties o' Natur',
An' dwell on the pleasures o' toil;
But the good things we have on our table
All hev to be dug from the soil.
An' our beautiful, bright golden butter,
Perhaps you may never hev learned,
Makes a pile o' hard work for the wimmin—
It has to be keerfully churned.
An' the cheese so plumb in the pantry,
All hev to be lifted and turned.

When home from the hay-field, in summer,
With stars gleaming o'er my head—
While I milk by the light o' my lantern,
An' wearily crawl into bed—
When I think o' the work o' the morrow,
An' worry for fear it may rain;
While I list to the roll o' the thunder,
An' hear my companion complain—
Then it seems as if life was a burden,
With little to hope fur or gain.

But the corn must be planted in spring-time,
The weeds must be kept from the ground,
An' the hay must be cut in the meader.
The wheat must be cradled an' bound—
For we never are out of employment,
Except when we lie in bed,
All the wood must be cut for the winter,
An' patiently piled in the shed;
An' the grain must be snaked to the market,
The stock must be watered and fed.

But the farmer depends upon only
The generous bounty o' God;
An' always is sure o' a livin'
By turnin' and tillin' the sod.
When his wearisome work is all over,
With conscience all spotless and clear,
He may leave the old farmhouse forever,
To dwell in a holier sphere;
An' the crown that he wears may be brighter
Because o' his simple life here.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

A Veteran Statesman on the Hayes Vetoes.

An Issue That Unites the Democratic Party of the Nation.

[Utica (N. Y.) Special to Chicago Times.]

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect of President Hayes' veto of the Army interference bill?"

Mr. Seymour said: "It will unite the Democratic party and lift it out of the troubles springing from the differences of opinion about candidates and finances. The Democrats of all shades and sections will be of one mind about military interference at elections."

Correspondent—How far will the President's message help his position?

Governor—The country will look at the attitude and not at the language of the President. It is now clear that Hayes is not willing to give up the power of the sword in politics. There is a difference of opinion about the strength of parties, but, assuming that they are about equal, how does the case stand? The Republicans have an army of one hundred thousand officeholders and the army engaged on the public buildings and works. They have the power of collecting and paying out the vast revenues of the country. The courts are filled by judges of their selection and faith, and their marshals and other officers can harass innocent persons and control the votes of those who

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 24, 1879.

A SOLID NORTH, TOO.

The purpose of the Republicans in holding on to the bayonet-at-the-election law and the power to appoint an army of Deputy Marshals, can have no other object than to carry the next Presidential election by force and fraud, the same means by which HAYES was put in power. The party leaders are desperate, and they mean to hold the government by force if necessary. They are to-day in a minority of more than a million of votes throughout the Union, the great States of New York and Pennsylvania and Illinois and Ohio having been carried by them at the last elections only because their opponents were divided. The figures are instructive now, when the plans of the Presidential campaign are taking form and shape:

States.	Republican.	Opposition
New York.....	391,112	431,878
Pennsylvania...	319,490	382,654
Ohio.....	274,120	314,980
Illinois.....	215,283	237,830
Total.....	1,200,005	1,317,342

Here we have in these four great States, casting more than one-fourth of the votes of the Union, the Republican party in a minority as compared with the Democratic and Greenback parties of 167,337 votes; or 40,766 in New York, 63,164 in Pennsylvania, 40,860 in Ohio and 22,547 in Illinois. And yet these scurvy and desperate politicians talk of a solid Republican North as against a solid Democratic South. *The Republican party is a minority in the North to-day, judged by the elections of last year!*

These four States cast more than one-fourth of the electoral votes, or 107 against 369 votes in the electoral college.

The Republican managers are fully aware of these facts, and that other States are in the same condition. Their policy is to divide and conquer. They will raise a great fund from banks, syndicates and contractors, to keep up the Greenback organization. That is necessary to their success. For instance, a daily paper has been recently started at Columbus, Ohio, by the Republicans, as a Greenback organ, whose special mission it is to prevent the Democrats and Greenbackers uniting at this fall's election. This policy the late Mr. MACKEY worked with great success in Pennsylvania last fall, and it was what saved DON CAMERON'S bacon.

After dividing the opposition, the Republican chance for success is the use of the army at the polls; hence HAYES' vetoes. The army will be used in 1880 as it was consecutively in 1870, 1872, 1874 and 1876. With the law to allow the use of troops at the polls "to preserve the peace," HAYES will be able to do what GRANT has done. A pretext can easily be invented.

The use of troops to control the next Presidential election will be bad for the country, especially when these troops are used to dominate and pervert the will of the majority. Congress is invested with power by the Constitution to meet this emergency, and the people look to it for a wise and firm exercise of this power.

A BANKRUPT TREASURY.

The hesitation exhibited by our law makers to provide for the expenditures of the State is not creditable to the responsibility they have assumed. The same body controls the appropriations, generally made with liberality and in advance of any provision to meet them. There is great unanimity upon the subject of providing for the necessary and absolute expenses, as well as for institutions of a more or less charitable character, and although not nearly so much in proportion to the population as some other States, yet reasonably fair. If the hesitation to provide for the obligations incurred proceeded from a desire to economize purely, we could at least credit the motive, if not the judgment or honesty of contracting a debt with the full knowledge of inability to pay. The selfishness comes in whenever a proposition to raise revenue from some particular interest is suggested. All admit revenue must be raised by taxes, but each interest shrinks from the burden, and insists somebody else must pay. The expenses of the State are now met mainly by corporations; but a limit has been reached in that direction, and the deficiency in the exchequer is the warning note that it must be made up from other sources When the east suggests oil, the west is in arms. When coal is mentioned, the east marches to the front, to suggest the restoration of the tax on real estate. The question is not debated which would be wise or just, but how will it affect the voters. The real estate tax being general, there is great unanimity in condemning it.

In the meantime the debt exists, and may be met in the same manner the impecunious debtor employs by giving his note. No man is so poor that he cannot do that. The moment a member of the Legislature fails to act up to his convictions of right, for fear his constituents might not re-elect him, he advertises his unfitness for the position. This was exemplified in the recent discussion of what was termed the Riot bill. There were a number of members who were convinced the State should assume the liability and not Allegheny county, but when they discovered that money was being used to influence votes, yielded to the fear that if they voted for the bill they might incur the suspicion of having been bought.

The present Committee of investigation demonstrates how much higher the man stands who was offered money and refused it, yet voted for the measure on its merits, than the one who shrank from his convictions for fear he might be suspected. When general laws are to be enacted the general welfare must be consulted and not measured by the effect it is likely to produce in a particular district or how it may effect the standing of a particular member. A little more statesmanship and a little less bickering would be a wholesome gift to the present Legislature of Pennsylvania.

UP TO 1873 the Swiss Cantons separately had the power of life or death over their criminals, but the federal Constitution in 1874 deprived them of it, and abolished capital punishment. Practically it had been abolished long before the Constitution of 1874. The experience of Switzerland, however, has not been encouraging as to the good results of abandoning the death penalty, for murders of the most atrocious description have been unusually numerous of late. This is attributed to the great wars of the last quarter of a century and to the diminished horror with which men regard the taking of individual life. In the United States the same conditions prevail, and homicides have largely increased since the civil war. In some of our States, in which it had been abolished, capital punishment has been, or is likely to be, restored. The vote in Switzerland on Sunday last, re-established capital punishment by a small majority, there being 191,197 in favor, and 177,263 against; or a majority of not quite 14,000. This vote restores to the twenty-two cantons the power of life or death they renounced in 1874.

THE House worked hard at the WARNER Silver bill yesterday, the voting being very close. The fourth section, as amended substantially abrogating the free coinage feature, was adopted by 113 yeas to 109 nays. This section provides that the charges for converting gold and silver bullion into coin shall be the difference between the value in the New York market of the bullion and the legal tender value of the coin. This provision was opposed by the silvermen who demanded free coinage, but there was a defection in their ranks of fourteen Democrats and a Texas Greenbacker. On the section requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver coin the same as gold coin, in discharging coin obligations of the Government, the vote stood 142 to 75, twenty-four Republican voting with the Democrats for the section. The House then reached the section authorizing the issue of certificates for silver bullion deposited, the same as the gold certificates, and a lively discussion followed.

THE California election in September promises to be of unusual interest, as it will determine into whose hands the administration of the government under the new Constitution shall go; whether to the friends or opponents of that instrument. Besides a full set of State officers and members of the Legislature, four Congressmen will be chosen. It seems likely there will be No-Party-Workingmen's, Democratic, and Republican candidates. KEARNEY, is already marshalling his forces and the Workingmen's State Convention will be held June 3. As to candidates, DENNIS says the office must seek the man and not the man the office; the Governor must be a farmer; the next Congressman from the San Francisco district, a workingman and mechanic. Then, after the candidates are selected, "we propose to pledge every officer that we elect, and by the enternal GOD, we will hang the first man who breaks his pledge." KEARNEY gives notice that he will not be a candidate, and in a year he says he will be back driving his dray in San Francisco.

OUR manufacturers and shippers are just now enjoying the advantages resulting from Pittsburgh being a competitive point, as regards freight rates east and west. The reduced tariff of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road has been followed by a reduction on the Pennsylvania road to the eastern cities, and the rates are now lower eastward than ever before. For fourth class (iron, steel, etc.,) and grain by the car load, the last rates are 9½ per cwt. to Baltimore, 10½ to Philadelphia, 12½ to New York and 17½ to Boston. These results come to our business men because of the competition of the Lake Erie road. That was a business man's declaration of independence, and has realized for the manufacturing and commercial interests of Pittsburgh all that was claimed for it. The Pennsylvania railroad either had to "come to time," or loose the bulk of its carrying trade to Pittsburgh and tributary points. As it is, shippers will not be likely to forget the means by which they have enforced proper considerations from common carriers.

THE House on Tuesday amended the WARNER Silver bill that the charges for coinage of silver bullion at the mints shall be the difference between the market value of the bullion and the legal tender of coin. This was adopted by 117 to 105. It gives the Government the benefit of the difference between the value of coin and bullion, instead of the owners of the bullion. This had been previously voted down as a distinct amendment to the bill. It is almost the life of the Silver bill, for in the purchase of silver bullion it will be gauged by its gold value, and not by the double standard, with silver as fully remonetized as gold. The theory of the friends of the Silver bill is that the metal shall be fully remonetized and placed on an exact equality at the mints with gold. Then the relative value of the two metals will settle itself. The adoption of the amendment referred to defeats this purpose.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

AN extract from the New York speech of Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE of Kentucky, on the third page, will be found well worth reading. Mr. CARLISLE is forging ahead as one of the strongest men in Congress.

THE Democrats of Iowa held a largely attended State Convention at Council Bluff, yesterday. General A. C. DODGE presided, and Hon. H. H. TRIMBLE was nominated for Governor. It is probable the Democrats and Greenbackers will unite on one ticket.

"WHO is the Congressman from the Pittsburgh district?" is a note of inquiry we have received. His name is RUSSELL ERRETT, but whether he is in Washington or California is a point we are unable to decide. He is not at all useful, or specially ornamental.

ACCORDING to cable dispatches, GRANT has been making a speech at Penang, in the East Indies, to a body of Chinese merchants, the point of which was that Chinese emigration to this country should receive the same consideration as European emigration. Evidently, ULYSSES' political guardians are remiss in their supervision.

BLAINE wants it distinctly understood that he was not a Brigadier during the war, but that he sent a substitute when he was drafted, who jumped the bounty and perhaps rendered the same service for CONKLING or some other fire eaters, who ventilate their ferocity in the halls of Congress and insist upon bayonets to be used on Democrats. BLAINE fights at long range.

WE print elsewhere a stirring appeal to the suffrage shriekers of the female persuasion, from an old Pittsburgher who, to quote his own words, believes "that only white men should vote anywhere, in the United States of America, and only allowed one wife at a time." That's a pretty sound platform, but impracticable in our present state of moral and political developement.

THE Radical papers of Ohio are fond of printing Kentucky crime, as if it was typical of the people of the State. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* retorts by printing two columns of brief Ohio telegrams, the fruit of a few days canvassing, illustrative of "the horrible situation in the State across the river." Ohio makes a good showing, and one that leaves "old Kentuck" far behind.

THERE is certainly no purely moral reason why color should be made an obstacle in the way of marriage of any description.—*Dispatch.*

If there is no moral reason why a well educated and handsome young girl, should not marry an ignorant negro coal digger, let the dance go on. There is no legal objection at least in this State, and when public teachers have convinced the rising generation there is no moral reason to stand in the way, we may expect miscegenation to thrive.

THERE is trouble in the camp of the Republicans in this county on the question of Judgeship. The friends of FETTERMAN have rallied of late and although the white plume of the gallant KIRKPATRICK is well to the front, there is a growing lack of confidence in his leadership. FETTERMAN'S battalions are advancing, not in a hollow square, but in the form of a ring, the leader in the centre, whose battle cry is "spare captives, but shoot deserters." Music by the band on Saturday.

REVOLUTION and repression are in deadly embrace in Russia, and notwithstanding the conviction and deportation of 12,000 at a time, the Nihilists seem to control the situation, and unless there are some immediate and important concessions to the people, the lives of the ruling class will be in constant jeopardy. The spirit of revolution is abroad and threatens commotion throughout Europe, yet no where so unrelenting as in Russia, which has treated her subjects with a vigor and cruelty beyond that of any other government.

J. MULLIGAN BLAINE fought the rebellion—into which he sent a $600 substitute to take his part of the danger—over again in the Senate on Monday. That's his highest reach of statesmanship. He takes his labor for his pains, for no one credits him with sincerity. Every speech of the kind he makes puts him further away from the great prize he is aiming for. He does well enough to fire the Radical heart, but some one else will reap the Presidential nomination. Even the Republican party, when it comes to that, will pass by the bloody shirt brigade.

BLAINE got a "poser" put to him by Senator WILLIAMS of Kentucky, on Monday, that threw him off his balance. A special says:

Blaine made a lunge at the South generally. He said that it was now difficult to find any Southern man who was at the time in favor of secession; but the Senator from Kentucky (referring to Cerro Gordo Williams) went into the war while his State did not secede. Senator Williams replied that he did go into the Confederate army, and willingly, and did not, like the gentleman from Maine, hire a substitute. Blaine said he desired to explain the substitute business. He was at the time a member of Congress and drafted, and instead of going into the war he hired a substitute, and, appealing to the Senator from Kentucky, asked him what he would have done under the circumstances. Old Cerro Gordo replied tartly that had he been in the Senator's place he would have responded to the draft and gone into the army.

THE name of a General CONWAY of New Jersey, crops out in a grand national movement, of which he has assumed control, to raise money for the benefit of the negro exodus. Looking up his record, the St. Louis *Republican* finds the philanthropic CONWAY of New Jersey, is known in New Orleans as "Ten Cent CONWAY." He was President of the Louisiana State Board of Education, and the *Republican* declares that, as run by CONWAY, the public school system of Louisiana was "the hugest swindle on the face of God's earth." The money "was shamefully misapplied," and General CONWAY of New Jersey "found the climate of Louisiana too uncongenial to remain." Naturally the General now "invites subscriptions."

A BILL to locate branch dead-letter offices in the principal commercial cities is before the House Committee on Post-offices and roads. The argument for such a measure is that an unnecessary waste of often valuable time is occasioned by the return of a dead letter to Washington, thence to travel back in many cases to the Post-office where it failed of delivery.

UNDER the pension arrears bill, settlements had been made in 2,397 cases, up to last Thursday. The amount of money required to pay these allowed claims was $1,594,081 50, the average to each person being within a small fraction of $665. No definite estimate has yet been made of the total amount that will be needed in the execution of the law; but the adjustments so far indicate that it will be much larger than any of the guesses current when the bill passed.

EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH in a recent lecture before the students of Harvard College said of the protective system: "While I think it must be admitted that protective duties were needed in the United States for the encouragement and support of manufacturing industry in its growth and development, there ought not to be any question that the need of them no longer exists and that they are becoming serious impediments to national prosperity." He declared that we must get foreign markets and that there is no obstacle in the way of a largely increased trade with other nations but our refusal to trade with them on equal terms.

THERE is considerable quiet comment on Mr. Hayes delaying action upon the Fitz John Porter case. The report was that of a board of inquiry, and does not imperatively call for action, as if from a court martial. The report thoroughly vindicates Porter, and it is left for Mr. Hayes to make such recommendation to Congress as would be calculated to vindicate the Government. Therefore, he is put in the plight of practically denouncing the conspirators of the old court martial, many of whom, like Garfield, are intimate with him. It has been intimated from the Administration that Mr. Hayes intends to allow the matter to die out, if possible.

JERSEY justice was never exemplified to better purpose than in the trials of public officers at Belvidere. A faithful grand jury got hold of the doings of a county ring, embracing many prominent citizens, exposed their rascality without regard to any consideration but the public good, and presented for indictment everybody who had a hand in it. On Saturday the late State Senator and the late Chief of Police of Phillipsburg were sentenced to a year apiece in the penitentiary, whither some of their companions in crime, who boasted the title of "Honorable," had gone before. It is worth while to emphasize these things for the benefit of public officers in larger towns than Phillipsburg and in other States than New Jersey. The thieving office-holder is the worst of thieves, and in the long run his sin is pretty sure to find him out.

GOVERNOR ROBERTS of Texas has called a special session of the Legislature of that State. He specifies no less than twenty-nine different objects for which legislation is needed, the principal being to make appropriations for the annual payment of the interest on the public bonded debt of the State, and for a sinking fund; to provide for the sale of the public lands, now amounting to over 15,000,000 of acres, in order to pay off this public debt, now amounting to about $5,500,000; to make an appropriation for the annual support of the free common schools, and to provide for a commission or other tribunal to aid the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals in the despatch of the business that has accumulated, the courts being now at least 1,000 cases behind in their business from year to year. The Governor denounces the late Legislature as having utterly failed to discharge its proper duties.

THE character of the execution at Provo, Utah, on Friday, is not calculated to impress people with the superiority of shooting to hanging as a method of getting murderers out of the world. Careful arrangements seem to have been made, a piece of paper was pinned to the doomed man's coat right over his heart, and a squad of three marksmen fired at the signal. Yet not only was the man not killed, but he leaped into the air, said distinctly, "Oh, God! they have missed the mark! Oh, God!" and then lay upon the ground gasping and moaning for almost half an hour, during all of which time it is the opinion of the attending physician that he was conscious. This is as dreadful as the worst bungle of the hangman, and convicted murderers in Utah will probably be shy hereafter of choosing this method of death among the three styles of execution—hanging, shooting and beheading, from which the laws of that Territory allow them to choose.

HISTORY is full of warning as to the downfall of Republics. Corruption and extravagance first sap the moral foundations, and then an army of mercenaries complete the work. In his memorable oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, Daniel Webster described the present situation with almost the spirit of prophecy in these striking words:

"Quite too frequent resort is made to military force; and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defence against foreign aggression, *but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority.* Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, *a Government founded on mock elections* [like that of Hayes—ED.] and supported only by the sword, is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old-fashioned monarchical systems.

"If men would enjoy the blessings of Republican Government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the *minority in the will of the majority,* properly expressed [as by the repeal of the army at the polls—ED.] and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not learned and practised, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for frames of Government to be prescribed by *military leaders* (like Grant and Sherman—ED.) and the *right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.*"

PHILIP TIEMAN, who was for seven years the billiard champion of this country, died in Cincinnati last Saturday.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"MARK TWAIN" pays taxes on $67,850 in Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL N. P. BANKS' eldest daughter is said to be studying in Boston for the stage.

THE actress Modjeska will sail for Europe next Thursday. Her husband has filed a declaration that he intends to become an American citizen.

A GRANITE cross to the memory of the late Princess Alice is almost finished at Baltimore Castle. It is about ten feet high, and was ordered by Queen Victoria.

HAMLIN, under sentence of death in the Connecticut prison, sells photographs of himself and gives the proceeds to the woman whose husband he murdered.

AMONG the speakers at the next Yale Commencement will be Chum Lung, a Chinese member of the class of 1879, who will deliver an oration on "The Chinese in America."

SENATOR THURMAN has a massive frame, a large well-shaped head, covered with grey hair; bright, humorous eyes, and a large mouth. His manner of speaking is business-like.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to object seriously to the feminine fashion of wearing the hair "banged." The fashion, by the way, was set by her grandchildren, the children of the Prince of Wales.

THE *Assommoir* was shelved at the Olympic Theatre, New York, on Saturday, much to the relief of the disgusted critics and according to the latter's accounts to the satisfaction of the decent public.

CALIFORNIA having got through with her new constitution fight is turning her attention to the Congressional battle-field. Four members are to be elected in September. The nominations will probably be made next month.

GEN. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration at Gettysburg on Decoration day. An excursion party from the State Legislature will be present, and other excursions are expected from various points.

AN income tax is regarded by the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.) as "the only measure that will place the Southern and Western agriculturists upon anything like an equal footing with the capitalists of the North and East."

IT is reported that 494 persons have committed suicide at California in the past six years. Two prominent men have just increased the number. Probably quite a percentage of these is due to stock gambling and averse speculations.

MR. D. R. LOCKE, who is better known to our readers as Petroleum V. Nasby, is at present in Philadelphia superintending the preparations for his new American play, "The Widow Bedott," soon to be brought out in that city.

MRS. HILL, the sister of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who has just died, was in her youth known as one of "The Three Graces" of Georgetown. The other two were a daughter of Commodore Jones and a daughter of General Plater.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a Missouri boy left his home and started out to become President of the United States. He got as far as Cincinnati. The same boy is now a man, and is also one of the best shoemakers in the Ohio State Prison.

WHEN they start in to have a big time in Kansas they have a big time generally. The Empire City *Echo* of the 15th inst. says. "A lady gave birth to triplets while attending the golden wedding of her parents, at Mound City, recently."

IT is rumored in Boston that certain far-seeing politicians who control the Democratic party in Massachusetts have conceived the idea that if General Butler will take the stump for Gaston next autumn they might elect Gaston Governor, and thus be in position to send General Butler to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Dawes.

JAMES MAGILL, the letter-carrier of St. Louis who saved Babcock by testifying at the whisky ring trials that he took the letters containing $1,000 and addressed to Babcock and Avery out of the box in which Everest had placed them and returned them to Joyce, has been dismissed by Postmaster Hays, who says he could have no confidence in him after his connection with the case.

IN another talk to colored men in Washington last Thursday night Fred. Douglass said that he thought that the negro exodus had almost spent itself and that it arose out of a feeling of despair induced by a narrow view of the present outlook for the negro. For himself he was exceedingly hopeful, for the omens North and South portend an improved feeling and higher measure of justice to the race than he had seen at any time.

THE Victoria Crosses awarded in Zulu land are to Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead, and to Privates John Williams, Henry Hook, William Jones, Robert Jones and Frederick Hitch and Corporal William Allen for saving the sick and wounded in the burning hospital. Williams and Hook in particular, after the Zulus had broken in, smashed holes in four partitions and dragged through these and out of a small window eight invalids, one man working while the other with the bayonet kept off the savages.

AMONG the anecdotes told in Paris of the late Madame Patterson Bonaparte is the following: "When Prince Jerome, her husband, was pitchforked into the throne of Westphalia he offered her an estate. She refused, saying that, handsome country as Westphalia was, it was not big enough to hold two Queens. Afterward she received a pension from Napoleon, and being asked why she profited by his munificence after disdaining that of her husband, replied: 'I don't mind being sheltered by an eagle's wing, but won't hang on the pinions of a goose.'"

A SINGULAR story comes from the Maine State prison. James A. Lowell was convicted in 1873, at Lewiston, of the murder of his wife, Lizzie, whose supposed skeleton had been found in the woods. Lowell was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. It is now ascertained that Mrs. Lowell is living in Saginaw, Michigan, as the wife of a man named Spalding, and that she does not deny her indentity. Lowell when on trial had claimed that his wife ran away with the employee of a circus. Should it be sustained by legal evidence that the woman in Saginaw is the wife for the allegad killing of whom Lowell was sentenced to be hanged, the case will prove to be one of interest in criminal annals.

THE SULTAN'S GIFT TO GRANT.

Two Arabian Horses of the Purest Blood and Best Form.

(Constantinople Letter to Phila. Telegraph.)

In March last, when General Grant, in the course of his cruise in the Vandalia, came to Constantinople, his first visit was paid to the Sultan. Immediately after this interview His Majesty charged Munir Bey, the Master of Ceremonies, to present the General with an Arab horse from the Imperial stables. Accordingly a number were led out, and one chosen and set aside for him; but owing to some misunderstanding the gift horse was not sent, and the Vandalia sailed without him. Recently, the question having been revived, the steed in question was hunted up among the five hundred and seventy horses which compose the Imperial stud. He was found, and, accompanied, by a second horse, also for Gen. Grant, transferred to the care of the American Legation. Arrangements have been made to send them in a few days on the Norman Monarch, a steamer of 2,000 tons capacity, which will probably sail direct to New Haven. They are to be housed on deck, provided with canvas belts to swing in, in rough weather, and treated like saloon passengers. So it is to be reasonably hoped that the end of their thirty days' passage will find them sound in wind and limb. One is a dappled gray of fair size, and having all the traits characteristic of the Arabian blood—small, well-set, restless ears, wide pink nostrils, and large soft eyes, waving mane, and long tail reaching almost to the ground, and a skin of such delicacy that the stroke of a lady's whip is sufficient to draw blood. The other stallion has all these points. He is a glossy black, with a white star on his forehead and white hind feet. When the long forelock falls over his forehead, the large, black eyes have all the expression of a Bedouin woman's. Their gait is perfect, be it either the rapid walk, the long swinging trot, or the tireless stretching gallop, while a rein of one thread of silk is enough to guide their delicate mouth. Let one of these Arabs, in the mad rush of a charge or a flight, lose his rider, and that instant the docile steed will stop as though turned into stone. These two horses are of the famous Saktan race, the purest Arabian blood, only found in and near Bagdad. The dappled gray is appropriately named Djeytan (The Panther), and the black Missirli (The One from Cairo), which cognomen he derives from the fact that he was bought at Cairo, although foaled at Bagdad. For breeding purposes as well as for saddle-horses their blood and temper are high recommendations, and I have no doubt that our great General will be highly pleased with the Sultan's gift.

DEATHBED REPARATION.

How Gen. Dodge Made a Good Bargain in Mining Stocks.

(From the Virginia City Chronicle.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Apropos of the rise in Mammoth, they tell a capital story about General Dodge. Some time ago A. G. Brown, a well-known operator here, bought 1,000 shares of Mammoth from General Dodge at $3 a share. This was when the company was first organized about eight or nine months ago, and $3 was bed rock. The thing hung fire for a long time. The Sierra and Nevada excitement came along, and nobody gave Mammoth a second thought. It was not on the Board; it had no value, and you couldn't really give it away. It went by the name of "Dodge's pup." Assessments were levied regularly. Brown talked long and loud, and the street resounded with his curses. He swore that Dodge had swindled him, and by the gods, he was going to get even with the warrior some day, come weal, come woe.

The day before the news of the strike in Mammoth leaked out, Dodge, who was lying very low in Oakland, sent a telegram over to Brown that he would like to see him at once. Brown had heard that the General was at the point of death, and a feeling of sympathy prompted him to respond at once, so he took the next boat. Arriving at the General's elegant home he was shown up to the invalid's chamber. Nobody was there but General Dodge and his secretary. The General lay propped up by pillows, looking the picture of ghastliness. He was very feeble—his breath came quick and short, his eyes were glittering, and his hands lay helpless beside him.

"I have sent for you, Mr. Brown," said the General with much difficulty of speech, "to say—that—that—I—am—very ill; and—I fear I may not get over it. With a view to that contingency—I—I—have been arranging my—business affairs—[Here the General was overcome with weakness, and a pause of five minutes ensued to enable him to recuperate.] I am—told—that you are not satisfied with the sale—I made to you of that Mam—moth. Now I don't want—to go—out—of—the—world feeling that I leave anybody—behind who believes that I—have—ever wronged—him. I surely did not mean to—wrong you—I believed the stock—was worth the money, and I believe—so yet, but I do not want anybody now—to think that I have got the better of them. I am—very—ill. I don't know what—the stock—is worth, or if it is worth anything—but if you like I will call our trade off. Give me your stock and I will give you your $3,000 back." [Here the General sank back utterly exhausted.]

In very pity Mr. Brown would not prolong the conversation. In a few words he expressed his sympathy for the General, and then with the remark that, though he did it with some reluctance, he would accept the offer.

"Antone," gasped Gen. Dodge faintly from the pillow to his secretary, "give Mr. Brown a check—and take his—stock." The next morning at 9 o'clock everybody knew that a big strike had been made in Mammoth, and before night $10 was freely bid for the stock. To-day fifty shares—all that could be got—were bought at $16 a share. Gen. Dodge is slowly recovering, and on Monday was in his office.

Where is Dr. De Koven?

(New York Herald)

As a church of that Episcopal denomination which protests against the Roman Catholic faith has said a mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. De Koven we wish, in all reverence, to ask where the immortal part of that divine is supposed by its friends to be. The priest who conducted the service alluded to denies a belief in purgatory, and there are but two other conditions of the future life which are recognized by any theologians whatever. One of these is a place of eternal punishment, to which it is impossible to imagine that the deceased, a man of pure life and unselfish effort, can have betaken himself; the other is heaven, a place of abode which has been too carefully defined to need a single word from the secular pen. But if the reverend Doctor is in Heaven, why petition the Ruler of the universe for the repose of his soul, when no system of theology will admit that it is undergoing any experience but what is unspeakably blissful? If he is in the other place, which we again assert, under the effulgent light of all theological luminaries, is more than doubtful, what can prayer avail? We ask these questions in no irreverent humor. If immortality is the final condition of man, as all religious teach, the immortal part of Dr. De Koven must be somewhere. If it is in heaven, what use is there of prayer? If in hell, what can prayer avail? If in neither, why recite a service which, under such conditions, can have no meaning?

A LARGE number of Postmasters in small places have given bonds for considerable amounts in order to sell the refunding certificates. They are in localities where they cannot sell many, and it is supposed that speculators have induced them to send for the bonds and then sell them out in bulk.

BEN HILL OF GEORGIA

On the Political Issues of the Present and Future—A Caustic and Searching Exposure of the Radical Plans.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of the 16th inst. prints the following interview with Senator Ben Hill, of that State:—

"I want to say in advance," remarked Senator Hill, "that I will not undertake to tell you what the Democrats in Congress propose to do. They are holding caucusses from time to time and adopting their course of action as circumstances may dictate. I will say, however, that they will act with prudence, wisdom and patriotism, and the country will approve what they do."

"Senator, what is your estimate of the results of this contest between Congress and the Executive?"

"It is one of grave importance—of the most vital importance—but it is one of the best moves for the party that could have been made. Not, understand me, because it is a party movement, but because the party is right in the principle and the purpose that are at issue in the contest."

"Do you feel hopeful of the party's success?"

"I was never more hopeful in my life. I dare not tell you how confident I do feel. The outlook from our standpoint is full of the promises of success, and if nothing happens beyond what is now foreseen, we are certain to come out triumphant. I have both hope for the country and for the party."

PENDING ISSUES.

"These issues pending in Congress cause a strict party division, do they not."

"Yes, the effect of these measures has been to solidify both parties and to sharply define and bring into prominence before the country the distinction between the parties. They present the Republican party in its naked attitude as the party of force, of centralization, of military government. At first, some of the Republicans did not consent to this distinction being drawn. When we first presented the issue by putting these political riders upon the appropriation bills, some of them declared they would vote for them as separate measures, but the question has been so debated and gone so far, that they have all united, and are now presenting a solid front in favor of a government of force. The Democrats are as solidly and determinedly opposed to it, and the issue is made between the parties at that point."

"Is the issue really taking on the character of sectionalism?"

"In reality it is not. You see, the Republicans alone are responsible for all the agitation and passion that attend the matter. They are the authors of all this talk about 'starving the government,' and they seek to make us adopt that suggestion. They want us to do so, and even taunt us with backing down because we do not carry out the scheme they propose for us. This is not a sectional question. The abuse and denunciation of the South is simply to frighten the North and rekindle the passions and animosities of the war. But the South has had nothing to do with it. We have nothing to fear from these election laws, and the Republicans themselves have given up all hope of securing anything in this section. They only use the cry of Southern domination to inflame the Northern mind and make easier their bold and brazen attempt to establish force as the leading feature of our government."

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

"And to further what programme do they seek to perpetrate these laws?"

"Their object is plain. They want to perpetuate themselves in the Government. Having worn out the purely sectional issues, they are now used as make weights. Having succeeded in keeping control of the Presidency by fraud they find that they succeed only to lose forever the opportunity of repeating the like fraud. Now they seek to make use of the opportunity gained by that fraud to use force for the maintenance of their supremacy. The issue is, then, one of life and death to the Republican party, and their only hope of further life is in the power to use force to subvert the will of the people."

"Where will this issue be fought out, North or South?"

"Why, in the North, of course. The battle ground is shifted, and the purpose now is to use the military power of the country and to control and reverse elections in the doubtful Northern States, just as was done in the Southern States up to the last few years. The hope of these conspirators—for I do pronounce it a conspiracy—is that, by the use of the army, or deputy marshals and supervisors, they will control the elections in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio, and not only force the election of a Republican President, but so cast the legislatures in all of them as to return radical Senators in the places of the Democrats whose terms expire in 1881. These, with one other, would again throw the Senate into their hands, and right there is the secret of their desperate fight to keep Kellogg in his seat. Since it is pretty certain that McDonald will be returned from Indiana, they dare not lose Kellogg. It is a scheme of forcible elections such as this that the people of those States must meet and defeat. It is a desperate one, and the fight will be bitter and remorseless to the end."

A SOLID SOUTH.

"Yet the South will not be disinterested in the result?"

"By no means, for should the Republican schemers succeed in this conspiracy and create a solid North, giving them the Presidency and Congress once more, then the troubles of the South will begin anew. Their first movement will be to cut off the representation of the South, and she will never again be allowed to appear in Congress in her full strength and with her real weight. This is the danger which menaces the South and which will keep her united to defeat so bold and unscrupulous a plot."

THE SECOND VETO.

"What do you think of the last veto by the President?"

"It was expected and is absurd. The reasons assigned by him for vetoing the bill are trifling. The idea that this bill repeals the legislation of 1790 and 1792 is the veriest nonsense."

"What do you think of the President's purpose in taking this stolid stand against this legislation?"

"Why, he has gone over, body and soul, to the Radical side of his party. He has most unquestionably gone back on himself and is now controlled by the very worst element of his party. Winning him over to their schemes was the great triumph they had to gain, for without his co-operation all they did was emptiness. They had to have him, and it is said that he has even been told that to join with them would be to solidify the party, identify him as its great leader and make him the party candidate of next year."

"Do you really believe he looks to being his own successor?"

"I do. You see he held the stakes in his own hand. He could dictate terms and the party could afford to promise anything for success, since without him that success would be impossible. It is said he has been promised re-election and that he has joined the rabid leaders in their schemes with a view to that result."

WHAT IS THE PROSPECT?

"Well, to sum up the probabilities, what think you of their chances to win upon that line, or at all?"

"My candid opinion is that they have not the slightest chance to win. They will not succeed. The people are brought face to face with an essential question in free government. It is whether the will of the people shall make government, or whether force shall create, maintain and perform the functions of government in this Republican system. I do not doubt the result of that issue. The Democracy goes before the country upon a higher and broader platform of popular rights and popular liberty than did Thomas Jefferson in 1800. The question is between force and freedom, fraud and justice, centralization and constitutional government. I believe that upon those issues the Democracy will sweep the country, carrying with it a majority of the votes of the North itself."

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate at Last Disposes of the Legislative Bill.

The Measure Passed by a Vote of 37 to 27.

Desperate Fight of Republicans in the House Against the Silver Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—Mr. MCDONALD, (Dem., Ind.,) from the Judiciary Committee, this morning introduced a bill authorizing the Judge of a Supreme Court of a State, or any Circuit or District Judge, to call on the President for assistance in case of invasion or disorderly armed combinations in a State. It provides further that the President may, when requested by the Legislature or Executive of a State, to summon the State militia, or the militia of adjoining States, to repel in vasion, or to put down armed combinations, and he may use the army or navy to assist the militia. If he has complied with the terms of the law United States Marshals may call for the necessary assistance in serving processes. All laws regulating elections and inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.,) objected to the introduction of the bill, on the ground that previous notice had not been given.

Mr. MCDONALD then withdrew the bill and gave notice he should ask leave to introduce it to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Mr. SAUNDERS (Rep., Neb.) read a short speech in opposition to the bill, declaring that the use of the military is necessary to secure fair election in the South.

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) said the political clauses of the bill were not extensive enough to meet his views, which were opposed to all Federal interference, civil or military, in State affairs. In his judgment there is no such thing as a National election. Elections are either State or municipal. Senators and Representatives are agents, and responsible to States.

Debate was continued in a colloqual form between Messrs. Whyte, Hoar, Dawes, Windom, Conkling and Edwards; then Mr. Jonas (Dem., La.) obtained the floor and reviewed at length the history of the use of the military in his State and argued in favor of the repeal of the Jurors' test oath. He denied the existence of a secret political organization in Louisiana, and said the White League existed in 1874, and then only being a society to protect the right of suffrage and not destroy it, and working peaceably and not by night. Referring to negro immigration, he said it was mostly from two parishes where Republicans have for many years been overwhelmingly in the majority, so it could not be caused by Democratic oppression. The negroes were deceived, and thought they could live without working, in Kansas. He closed by expressing the hope that Louisiana might be filled by emigration of a people who would be cordially received, whether Republicans or Democrats, and that with renewed capital and continued peace his State might fulfill its glorious destiny.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., La.) said if he had time (it then being within two minutes of the time agreed upon for closing the debate) he could show that his colleague's statements were incorrect.

The hour of four o'clock having arrived, Mr. Kellogg suspended his remarks.

After discussion, pro and con, the Senate decided to adhere to the previous understanding and proceeded to vote.

Mr. Edmunds' motion to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relative to the test oath was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 37.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) then moved to strike out the clause establishing a mode of drawing United States jurors. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 37.

He then moved to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relating to United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Election. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 37.

He then moved to strike out the clause repealing section 5,522, Revised Statutes, which punishes interference with or obstruction of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Election in the performance of their duties. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 37.

THE BILL PASSED.

The bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 37 yeas and 27 nays as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Davis (W. Va.), Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Groome, Grover, Hampton, Harris, Hereford, Houston, Johnston, Jonas, Jones (Fla.) Kernan, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Voorhees, Walker, Wallace, Whyte, Williams and Withers—37.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bell, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry, Hill (Col.), Hoar, Ingalls, Kellogg, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Teller and Windom—27.

Messrs. Hill (Ga.), Farley, Pendleton, Butler and Vest who would have voted aye, were paired respectively with Dawes, Jones (Nev.), Hamlin, Plumb and Carpenter who would have voted "no."

Mr. DAVIS (Dem. W. Va.) gave notice that he would move to reconsider the vote by which the question of providing a separate building for the Washington city postoffice was postponed until next December.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS (Dem. Tenn.) the Senate took up the contagious diseases bill.

Without taking any action thereon, the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

COIN IN TREASURY.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of the 16th inst., by which he was directed to report what amount of United States legal tender notes have been redeemed in coin since the 1st day of January last, and "also what amount of coin he considered himself authorized to retain in the Treasury for the purpose of maintaining resumption of specie payments under the provisions of the act of January 4th, 1875."

Secretary Sherman writes: "There has been redeemed in coin since January 1st, 1879, of legal tender notes, $4,133,153. As to the amount of coin authorized to be retained in the Treasury for the purpose of maintaining resumption of specie payments, I have to state that under the provisions of the Resumption act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to prepare and provide for redemption of United States notes, to use any surplus revenue in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue certain bonds of the United States,' the coin reserve of the Treasury has been increased to $138,000,000, that being about forty per cent. of the notes outstanding to be redeemed, and believed to be the smallest reserve upon which resumption could be prudentially commenced. As fully set forth in my last annual report, this reserve arose from the sale of $95,500,000 bonds and from the surplus revenues as authorized by law, and it must be maintained unimpaired for the purpose which it was created."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The business of the morning hour was the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from State to Federal Courts, and Mr. URNER (Rep., Md.) concluded his argument against it. He said there was but one power sovereign and supreme in this broad land, and that was the power of the Government of the United States.

Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was defeated—Yeas, 98; nays, 112. The vote was a strict party one, with the exception of Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.), who voted in the negative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. Of the Greenbackers, Messrs. Jones, Ladd and Ford voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver, De La Maytr and Gillette in the negative.

The House then voted on a motion to reconsider, the yeas and nays being demanded on the Republican side for the purpose of consuming the morning hour.

The result of the vote on a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote was agreed to—Yeas, 117; nays, 97.

THE SILVER BILL DEBATE.

Consideration was then resumed of the Warner Silver bill, the question being on the 3d section allowing the deposit of bullion at any mint, and its being coined for the benefit of the owne.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) moved to lay the section on the table. Defeated—yeas, 112; nays, 116. The effect of the adoption of the motion would have been to kill the bill.

Mr. CONGER appealed to Mr. Warner to allow a vote to be taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Fort but which had been excluded under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. WARNER (Dem., O.) declined to consent.

Mr. CONGER thereupon gave notice that his side of the House would decline to vote on the third section, and so, when a vote was taken upon it there were but 101 members voting.

Mr. COX (Dem., N, Y.) moved for a call of the House.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Dem., Ills.) inquired whether there was no remedy for such revolutionary proceedings. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

The SPEAKER—The remedy is a call of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD (Rep. O.)—The remedy is to allow a vote on the amendment.

Mr. CLYMER (Dem. Pa.) stated he was in the Chair when Fort's amendment was offered, and it was his understanding then that a vote was to be allowed on it.

Mr. GARFIELD—That was the understanding on our side.

Mr. WARNER denied that he had entered into any such agreement or arrangement.

Mr. CLYMER suggested that, in the interest of harmony and to advance the business of the House, a vote should be allowed on Fort's amendment.

Mr. WARNER, again disclaiming any understanding that there should be a vote on the amendment, withdrew all objection to such vote, protesting, however, that this was not done under threat or bulldozing.

The motion for a call of the House was then withdrawn and Fort's amendment was received and voted upon.

It substitutes for the third section of the bill a provision that the owner of any silver bullion may deposit the same in quantities of twenty ounces and over at any mint at its actual market value in the United States (not exceeding par), which value shall be ascertained by and under regulations to be prescribed by the Director of the mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; that such owner shall be entitled to receive standard silver dollars in payment therefor, and that such bullion so received shall be coined into silver dollars.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 104; nays, 118. There was a great deal of excitement during the taking of the vote. Messrs. Warner and Ewing were active in getting in negative votes, while Garfield and others were active on the opposite side. When the roll call was finished, the vote stood 96 to 98. Then votes in the negative began to come in from a quarter where they were least expected, and in quick succession Messrs. Chittenden, Dwight, Einstein, McCook, Morton, O'Neill and Smith (Penna.), and Hawley and Miles voted "No," and other changes and additions were made, with the result as above announced.

THE THIRD SECTION AGREED TO.

The question then recurred on the third section, and it was agreed to—Yeas, 113; nays, 110.

The question then recurred on the fourth section, which merely provides that charges for melting and refining shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint.

Mr. MARSH (Rep., Ills.,) submitted an amendment that charges shall be the difference between the market value of bullion and the legal tender of coin. Agreed to—Yeas, 117; nays, 105.

As the effect of this amendment was practically the same as that of the amendment offered by Mr. Fort, except that it did not involve opponents of silver coinage in any inconsistency, the vote was watched with very keen interest on both sides, and the result greeted with applause on the Republican side. The Democrats and Greenbackers who voted for the amendment were Messrs. Beltzhoover, Bliss, Covert, De La Maytr, Deuster, Gibson, Hurd, Jones, Martin (Del.), Martin (N. C.), Morrison, Morse, O'Reilly, Poehler, Ross, Russell (N. C.), Springer, Talbot, F. Wood. The Republicans and Greenbackers who voted against it were Messrs. Daggett, Ford, Gillette, Kelley, Ladd, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver and Yocum.

A motion to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table (the parliamentary formula of making the vote final) was then made, and while the vote was being taken, the record of the last vote was being critically examined by Messrs. Ewing and Warner and other Democrats, as if to see whether some changes might not be effected, but the result showed that those who voted for Marsh's amendment stood firm, the motion to lay on the table being carried by a vote of 116 to 105. The announcement of the result was again greeted with applause on the Republican side, and when Mr. Warner moved an adjournment, the motion was met with shouts of triumphant laughter on the Republican side, and by sarcastic inquiry on the part of Mr. Conger why gentlemen should obstruct public business, and whether there was no remedy for these revolutionary proceedings.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 117 to 110, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—In the House, consideration was resumed in the morning hour of the bill to repeal and amend laws relating to the transfer of a case from State to Federal courts.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

The Silver bill was then taken up, the question being on the fourth section as amended yesterday on motion of Mr. Marsh, which was adopted with three other sections, after which the House adjourned.

JUDGE DILLON INTERVIEWED.

The Report That Secretary McCrary is to Succeed Him Denied.

DES MOINES, IA, May 21.—Judge Dillon, who is here holding court, on being interviewed by a *Register* reporter to-night in regard to the Washington dispatch which stated that he had informed the President of his determination to resign, and that it was decided that Secretary McCrary should be his successor, stated that it was erroneous, and that he never had any conversation with the President or McCrary on the subject.

Don and Blaine.

[Washington Letter.]

Here is a little anecdote about Don and Blaine. When the recommendations of the Senators in favor of William McMichael's appointment as Judge were ready to be sent to the President, Blaine, Don and another Senator, who shall be nameless, stood together in the Senate chamber, one of them holding the envelope addressed, "The President, Executive Mansion." A page stood near at hand ready to take the recommendations to the White House. The nameless Senator, who held the envelope, placed his hand on the young Senator's shoulder and said: "Don, Blaine ought to be in the White House receiving papers bearing that address." "Yes," answered Don, "and he would have been if I had not been a d—d fool," and he and Blaine shook hands on it.

THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

A Progressive Platform Adopted—A Strong Ticket Nominated.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., May 21.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning. Nearly all the counties in the State were represented with large delegations.

A temporary organization was effected by choosing James R. Hagerman of Keokuk, President. Upon taking the chair, he returned thanks for the honor and endorsed the attitude of the Democratic party in Congress, denounced President Hayes and declared the Democracy will not only elect the next President but will inaugurate him.

Committees on resolutions and credentials were appointed and a recess taken.

Upon reassembling, General A. C. Dodge was made Chairman and T. O. Walker, Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported 476 delegates present out of 660 provided for in the call of the State Central Committee.

General Dodge, in taking the Chair, denounced the Republican party for forcing resumption, and advocated a union of all the elements opposed to the Republican party.

H. H. Trimble was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

Mr. Bloom having declined the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, Col. J. S. Tam and D. P. Stubbs were named, Stubbs receiving 244, and Tam 191 votes. Discussion ensued as to whether this was a formal or informal ballot, and it being questioned whether this Convention should nominate any but Democrats for the office, the ballot was, on motion, declared informal, and Joe. Yeoman was nominated by acclamation.

Reuben E. Noble was nominated for Supreme Judge and Irwin Baker Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE PLATFORM.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that liberty depends upon strict construction and observance of the Constitution and all amendments; that both the Government and the States should be sternly restricted to their respective spheres in the exercise of power; that the policy of the Republican party which lowers the importance of States when necessary to cover the theft of a Presidency and magnifies the functions of the general government to cover the coercion of States into an indorsement of a President's partisan will, is fruitful of danger; that such a policy arrays section against section, and teaches the people to rely on a strong government as a shelter from the anarchy they have planned. Evidence of these nefarious schemes exists in the attitude of the fraudulent executive who has been determined to deprive the Government of its army, so necessary to the defense of the frontier and protection from foreign and domestic enemies by vetoing appropriations for its support.

They hail Democratic Congressmen as worthy of their ancestors who revolted against despotism. They ask universal dissent from the Republican idea of substituting the will of one man for that of the majority of the people; the substitution of Treasury notes for National Bank notes, and the abolition of National Banks of issue; favor a reduction of the bonded debt as fast as possible by the use of money in the Treasury; favor unlimited coinage of the 412½ grain silver dollars, and making certificates for silver bullion deposited in the Treasury legal tender; a tariff for revenue only; economy and reduction of salaries and the number of officials; the party being opposed to free whisky favors a judicious license law, demands a strict account from public servants and the punishment of defaulters.

HAYES' VETOES.

The Ohio Legislature Expressing an Opinion Thereon.

The Democrats and Nationals United Against Troops at the Polls.

COLUMBUS, May 17.—In the Ohio Legislature yesterday, Dr. Sturgeon of Toledo, the leader of the Nationals, moved to suspend the rules in the House this afternoon in order that he might have an opportunity to introduce a joint resolution denouncing the recent action of President Hayes in vetoing the acts of Congress. Dr. Sturgeon made an incisive speech in support of his right to introduce the resolution, and in answer of the objections of Republicans, who refused to waive their rights under the rules so as to allow the resolution to be read at that time. The rules were suspended by a yea and nay vote, and the resolution was introduced. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, The right to a free and untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise is the only safe and reliable protection to liberty against the machination and encroachments of despotism and tyranny; and,

WHEREAS, History teaches that eternal vigilance alone can achieve, preserve and perpetuate the priceless blessings of freedom; and,

WHEREAS, This sacred boon purchased for us by our revolutionary forefathers in the terrible and sanguinary struggle of the Revolution, lasting throughout seven years of war, can only be preserved for ourselves and our children by the most jealous and sacred regard in times of peace for the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; and,

WHEREAS, The preservation of the purity of elections and the maintenance of law and order at the polls properly belongs to the civil authorities of the locality in which the elections are held; and,

WHEREAS, In case the civil authorities are unable to protect voters in their rights, the military power of the State should be first called into service, and only when their force has proved inadequate to the restoration of law and order should a requisition be made on the President of the United States for military aid; and,

WHEREAS, After a period of more than fourteen years of profound peace, the President of the United States, with the most unwarranted and dangerous exercise of the veto power, refused to remove from the Statute books a law by which under the slightest pretext for the protection of the peace, the military force of the Federal Government may be employed at the polls, thereby endangering the rights of the citizen to a free exercise of the right of franchise, thus depriving him of the dearest and most sacred right of an American citizen; therefore,

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That, believing in the great and glorious principles of liberty enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and as subsequently embodied in the Constitution of the United States, and having an abiding faith in the honesty, intelligence and patriotism of the whole people, we are constrained to denounce the recent vetoes of President Hayes as most flagrant violations of the spirit and genius of our free institutions inasmuch as it subordinates the civil to the military authority; and while denouncing vetoes we take this occasion to bear evidence of our gratitude to those Senators and Representatives who, by their votes, sought to remove the foul blot from our statute books, and who expressed their condemnation of the strong and growing tendency to a dangerous centralization of power in the Executive head of the Government.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was referred to a select committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Sturgeon, Estill and Quimby. This was done by a yea and nay vote, and in spite of the refusal of the Republicans to vote, hoping thereby to break the quorum of the House. The resolutions, as soon as reported back next week, will be passed with a rush.

SUICIDE IN ST. LOUIS.

A Young Military Man Blows His Brains Out.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Lieutenant Charles M. Carrow of the Seventh United States Cavalry, committed suicide here to-day in his rooms at the Planters' House by placing a large sized army revolver to his head and sending a bullet through his brain.

No clue has been found as to the motive which led the man to commit the rash act. He left not even a line bidding farewell to those on earth. The determination to end all evidently was no long brooded intention. It had been suddenly conceived and executed.

The deceased was only twenty-six years of age, and graduated last year at West Point and immediately joined the Seventh Regiment, who were then stationed at Fort Smith. His father resides at Pottsville, Pa., and is a most distinguished divine. Your correspondent called upon Mrs. General Sturgis, in whose family Carrow was in the habit of visiting, and from that lady learned that Carrow was addicted to strong drink and when under the influence of liquor was very nervous and excitable. The lady further stated that Carrow was very devoted to her daughter Ella, but added there was nothing serious in it.

FASHIONABLE CRIME.

Sensational Elopement Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 20.—The residents of Cockeysville and vicinity, one of the most fashionable sections of Baltimore County, are greatly exercised over the elopement of a young married lady of beauty, youth, wealth and high social position, with a young man several years her junior, and also married. The lady is Mrs. Maggie Warden, wife of George Warden, a wealthy agriculturist, and her companion is John W. Hoffman. Mrs. Warden leaves a husband and two interesting children. She was thirty years of age, handsome and accomplished. Hoffman is about twenty-six, and though he married a young lady of good social position, does not bear a good reputation, having several times within the past few years become involved in quarrels, and on one occasion cut a man, wounding him severely. The runaway couple left home on Monday last, going on different trains and meeting at the Union depot in this city. From there they drove away in a carriage, and have not since been seen. Detectives are aiding Mr. Warden in the search.

Pew Rent.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Brother Gardner, President of the Lime Kiln Club, stated that he was in receipt of a personal letter from a colored man in Indiana asking the club to contribute financial aid to assist him and four other colored men in building a church. "I favors de church," explained the President, "but afore I make any contribution to the cause I want to be sartin dat dese five cullud men can't do all de prayin' dat am necessary right at home. If dey can't, an' if dey mus' hev a church, will dey pay their pew rent? Dat's de stick. Some men will clam off a doctar's bill; some will hang off when dey owe a butcher; others will walk a mile aroun' to keep away from de grocery whar dey got trusted for a codfish, but de sixty y'ars I hez put in on dis earf hev taught me dat de man who am ready to come right down wid his pew rent when it ain't due hez yet to be bo'n. I know folkses in dis town who hav been trabbin' to'rds heaven for de las' twenty y'ars, prayin' in a voice loud enuff to shake de plastern' down, an' yit in debt to de church for pew rent till dey can't reckon up de figgers."

A Relic of Byronic Days.

(London Truth.)

I suppose the lady who died at Florence the other day—Miss Clairmont—was about the last survivor of poor Byron's various and polyglot harem. She survived the Guicciooli, when she preceded in the poet's facile affections. The fact that she was the mother of Byron's little "Allegra" was a very tolerably well kept secret. Moore never mentions her in his life of Byron; and her last years were spent in such a complete retirement that few, even of those who remembered her name, knew that she was still living. But her memories were curious. She was Goodwin's stepdaughter, and it was she who organized and accompained the flight of Sheely and Mary Goodwin; the strange little party of three journeyed across France on foot with the help of a mule. In Switzerland they fell in with the too fascinating Byron.

WASHINGTON.

The Final Adjournment Question Indefinitely Postponed.

Bill for the Establishment of Branch Dead Letter Offices to be Reported Favorably.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In the Ways and Means Committee to-day, after passing upon two bills of a private character and discussing without result propositions relative to the duty on quinine, indefinitely postponed the resolution introduced by Chairman Wood regarding the adjournment of the present session. The committee then, after some discussion, agreed to the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee will not consider at this session any bills or joint resolutions affecting revenues, and that all such measures shall be laid over until the regular session in December.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AFFAIRS OF THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The select committee of the Senate appointed to investigate all matters pertaining to the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company met this morning. Every member was present, and Senator Bruce presided. Creswell, Leipold and Purvis, the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress to close up the affairs of the institution, made a statement of their operations to date, presenting schedules showing the condition of the company and making suggestions as to the course that should be pursued in the future. They said, with reference to two principal items in the assets, viz., (real estate and notes), that the latter were in process of collection, but as to the real estate, they doubted whether it would be possible to realize upon it at present without suffering heavy loss. They stated that a dividend of thirty per cent. had already been paid and they hoped before long to be able to pay another dividend of twenty per cent., making fifty per cent. in all. They urged that as a means of enabling them to get this Government to purchase the Freedman's Bank Building in Washington, the greater part of which is now rented for the use of the Department of Justice, two drafts of bills were submitted by the Commissioners, designed to transfer the affairs of the company to the Comptroller of Currency or such other officer of the Government as Congress might direct. Commissioners have heretofore asked to be relieved from the duties imposed.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

Letter of Secretary Sherman to Gen. Robinson.

Would Decline a Nomination for Governor if Tendered.

COLUMBUS, O., May 21.—Notwithstanding Secretary Sherman, during his recent visit to Ohio, so frequently stated that he was not a candidate for Governor, it has lately been claimed that if a nomination was tendered he would accept it. In order to settle this discussion, General Robinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, allows the publication of the following letter, just received from Secretary Sherman:

WASHINGTON, May 15.—*My Dear Sir:* In view of the kindly interest manifested by political friends during my recent visit home that I should be nominated as a Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, I have given the subject most careful consideration, and have come to the conclusion that I cannot, in my present situation, accept such a nomination, if tendered. I am now engaged in a public duty which demands my constant attention, and which can clearly be better completed by me than by any one coming fresh into the office. To now accept the nomination for Governor, though it is an honor I would otherwise highly prize, and feel deeply gratified for, would be justly regarded as an abandonment of a trust important to the whole country to promote my personal advancement. I earnestly hope, therefore, that the Convention will not embarrass me by a tender of a nomination which I would be obliged to decline. It may be that no such purpose will be manifested, but I write you, so that, if the Convention should so incline, you may at once state why I cannot accept.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

A LOFTY DEFIANCE

Against All Comers, on the Subject of Woman's Suffrage.

A Letter from Porter R. Sawyer, Esq., Formerly of Pittsburgh.

MARINE, Illinois, May 19, 1879.

To the Officers and Members of the Woman's Suffrage National Convention, St. Louis, Mo., May 7th, 8th and 9th, 1879:

PORTER R. SAWYER of Marine, Madison county, Illinois, brought up in and long a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., feeling a deep interest in all that affects the welfare and integrity of our superior white race Christian civilization in America, and firmly believing that the so-called woman suffrage movement is at war with the best interests and enduring good of our civilized institutions, and that the increasing gravity of its present menacings should soon command a full, honest, exhaustive discussion from every really trustworthy standpoint of any vital moment to our weal—civil, social, domestic, religious.

That until this full, honest, thorough discussion shall have transpired, with sufficiently ample time for the whole public mind fully to digest and truly appreciate its value, it will understandingly act thereon, it is unwise, unjust and unsafe for any of our Legislatures—National, State or Territorial—to make any definite movement countenancing or tolerating in a shade this new, wild, radical departure from long established healthy good order.

WE, THEREFORE, trusting in the God of true order, respectfully propose, to discuss publicly, with some one or more of your chief *masculine* magnates who have committed their favor to this Woman Suffrage move, Beecher, Phillips, Revs. Bishops Simpson and Bowman and Rev. Dr. Eliot *et al.* We are unwilling to discuss any such grave question, with more mediocrists. Truth, little or nothing gains, by defeating pigmies.

THE QUESTION may be truly stated thus:

DO THE INTERESTS OF OUR COUNTRY REQUIRE THE CIVIL BALLOT WITH ITS CORRELATIVE CONCOMITANT SUFFRAGES, TO BE GIVEN TO WOMAN?

We are not severely tenacious of any precise form of words. You may choose New York, Philadelphia, Washington or St. Louis, or some other suitable prominent place. And any time that may harmonize the wishes of all parties, from the present until say May 20th, 1880, or at your next National Convention, giving me in advance two or three months' notice. No one but a "true born" WHITE MAN of honest lawful wedlock, will be accepted as an honorable disputant, either on the forum or through the press, if the latter, it must be over or under *his own true name*.

Hope you will treat this offer with the just consideration due to a sincere, truthful mind, who feels more than a passing interest, in every serious movement, affecting the welfare and future destiny of OUR WHITE RACE STOCK, and of their valued institutions. May Supreme Good direct us aright.

Respectfully,

P. R. SAWYER.

MARINE, ILLINOIS, May 6, 1879.
P. O. Box 44.

SENATOR M'DONALD'S BILL

Relative to the use of Troops and Enforcing the Laws.

The following is the full text of the bill offered by Senator McDonald for introduction in the Senate on Tuesday, but which in consequence of an objection from Senator Edmunds, was not received. It will, however, be introduced hereafter:

Be it enacted, etc., that whenever the United States shall be invaded or be in imminent danger of invasion, or wherever the laws of the United States shall be opposed or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power invested in the Marshals by this act, and official information shall be furnished thereof by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or Judge of any Circuit or District Court of the United States, sitting or exercising judicial authority within the limits of any such State, or in case of any insurrection or domestic violence in any State against the Government thereof, and the Legislature of such State or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) has made application therefor, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion or to suppress such combination, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, or to suppress such insurrection or to put down domestic violence in such State; and the use of the militia so called forth may be continued if necessary until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Section 2. In all cases of invasion, insurrection, or domestic violence, or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or of any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of repelling such invasion or suppressing such insurrection or domestic violence, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he shall judge necessary, having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law in that respect; but it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress.

Section 3. The Marshals of the United States in their respective districts shall have power to execute all lawful process and precepts to them directed and issued under the authority of the United States, and in the execution thereof shall have the power to command all necessary assistance.

Section 4. All laws and parts of laws heretofore enacted which are in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Section 5. All laws and parts of laws heretofore passed by the Congress of the United States regulating the manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, are hereby repealed.

A MYSTERY UNVEILED.

Supposed Cause of the Suicide of Lieut. Carrow in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 21.—The mystery of the suicide of Lieutenant Carrow of the Seventh Cavalry, at the Planters' House, yesterday afternoon, was cleared up somewhat to day by the finding among his personal effects a letter written by Ella Sturgis, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Sturgis of the United States Cavalry, and sister to Captain Jack Sturgis, who lost his life with General Custer at the time of the famous massacre.

Miss Sturgis had met Carrow at Fort Lincoln, where she and the young Lieutenant became very friendly. The General thinking his daughter and the young Lieutenant were becoming too devoted to each other, removed her to St. Louis, hoping in this way to break up a friendship which they deemed unwise. Carrow's pride was strung, and after nursing his affliction for months, he resolved to come to St. Louis and settle the momentous question.

Six weeks ago he arrived here, and at once plunged into all the fascinations of the most *recherche* society. Two weeks ago he attended a german at the house of a wealthy resident. He was to lead in the evening with the young lady he so passionately loved. He told a friend of this before the evening arrived, and seemed delighted at the thought of seeing Miss Sturgis. He further stated that his prospects were never fairer, and that he believed he was going to be successful. The next day he met the same friend and said that he flattered himself that the long and anxiously discussed question had been decided in his favor.

Just a week after the event above mentioned, Carrow told the same friend that he was going to make a final charge, and "If I am repulsed," said he, "I'll give up the struggle." The charge was made. It was neither a defeat nor a victory. Ella had answered: "Wait a few days and I will write you a letter." It is supposed by those who knew the young officer intimately that he received the fatal letter yesterday. It was the final and unfavorable answer. The result is well known, and the mystery is lifted.

To-night the body of the young man was placed on a Vandalia train and taken to its last resting place, in Pottsville, Pa., where his father lives.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

How They Served a Man who Eloped With a Farmer's Wife.

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—Allen, *alias* Story, of St. Louis, who eloped with Jennie Ackley, the wife of a farmer living near Batavia, Ohio, a few days since, was captured in this city, and placed in jail at Batavia. At an early hour this morning a mob entered the jail, seized Story, placed a rope around his neck and hung him on one of the timbers of the bridge over the Little Miami river. After hanging a few moments, the rope broke, Story dropped into the river, and succeeded in gaining the shore, when he was taken to a hotel, where he now lies in bed in a bruised condition.

INDIANA PROHIBITIONISTS.

A Ticket Nominated—Many Members of Convention Withdraw.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—The Prohibition Temperance League met in Convention at Masonic Hall this morning under the call to nominate a State ticket. Quite a number was opposed to such nomination, and failing to control the organization of the Convention, withdrew to the rear of the hall, indulging in such noisy demonstrations as to call for the presence of the police, when they retired to an anti-room and there agreed to meet in separate Convention this afternoon at Temperance Hall.

The regulars then proceeded to select a nominating committee, it being found that eighteen counties were represented. The time thence until recess was occupied in speech making, the last one by W. S. Langle, editor of the Lafayette *Courier*, who being unaware of the action of the seceders, having arrived at a late hour, proceeded to deliver an earnest protest against taking the temperance question into politics. He was kindly received and with considerable applause. A recess was taken until two o'clock.

This evening, that part of the delegates to the Temperance Convention favoring a prohibition ticket met, pursuant to call. George W. Hoss of the State University, was chosen Chairman, and Rev. T. A. Goodwin of the Temperance League, Secretary. After considerable noisy discussion, a full ticket for State officers was nominated, with R. T. Brown of Indianapolis for Governor, and Rev. J. V. R. Miller for Lieutenant Governor. After the nomination of the State ticket, a lengthy address to the people of the State was adopted urging the necessity of independent political action of Temperence men. Nothing can be expected of Republicans and Democrats. Resolutions were adopted favoring a complete canvass of the State for prohibition and a demand for a prohibitory law.

Monsieur de Paris.

The late public executioner of Paris, M. Roch, was stout and agreeable. He wore black clothes and an enormous gold watch chain. "In private life," says a French journal, "he was a very worthy man and lived quietly like a good bourgeois in an apartment on the third story, at No. 10 Rue Rochebrune, with his wife and seven children. On the door was a simple brass plate with the inscription: 'Roch, functionnaire public.' With his clients, if the word is allowable, M. Roch was paternal in manner as he was in appearance. He always addressed them as *mon garcon*, and whenever they asked for information about the terrible operation they were on the point of undergoing, he used to reply with an air of the most absolute conviction that it did not hurt in the least. One might almost have believed that he had himself experienced the sensation. In his official functions he was always in a hurry, and when the chaplain was a little long in his parting observations to the victim, Roch used to tap on his watch-glass with a manner that made you shudder. People used to say that every execution caused Roch a violent emotion. We do not believe that such was the case. He cut off a head just as coolly as another man sawz kindling wood or paints a picture. It was his art or his trade and nothing more."

RECONCILIATION in South Carolina seems to be complete. Ex-Governor Chamberlain has gone back to the State to argue a case in one of the courts, and Corbin, who doesn't expect to be confirmed, as Chief Justice of Utah, will settle down to the practice of law in Columbia.

LIVELY MARRIED LIFE.

The Matrimonial Adventures of a Leading Republican Politician.

How Love, Honor and Cherish is Construed in Yankeeland.

(Boston Special, May 19.)

Of the many divorce cases now engaging the attention of Bostonians, who enjoy the raciness brought out in such trials, none has attracted so much attention as that of Mrs. Susan Thayer against Dr. David Thayer, a prominent Republican politician and homeopathic physician here. The libel sets forth that Dr. Thayer, on various occasions, ill-treated the libellant and abused her. Mrs. Thayer to-day told the whole story of her wrongs as follows: "After our marriage we lived at No. 54 Beach street, and in January, 1874, went to live at No. 94 Boyleston street. Dr. Thayer has put me out of our sleeping apartment many times. For a few months after we lived at the latter place matters went on smoothly, but shortly after the Doctor began to find fault. Once in 1874 he locked me out of the sleeping apartment at 10 o'clock at night. In the middle of August, 1875, I called at the Doctor's office in company with his nephew, and said to him, "Doctor, will you pay Joshua?" Thereupon the Doctor approached me with uplifted hand, saying, 'D—— you, I'll teach you not to insult me.' He once caught me by the hair of the head and dragged me into the bath-room, saying that he was going to kill me; he caught me by the mouth and made it bleed so that the blood settled on the side. The Doctor's nephew remonstrated, saying that he, the Doctor, had gone far enough. The Doctor said, 'Her time had come,' and warned him not to interfere.

"On one occasion he threatened me with a rawhide (the rawhide, a murderous looking instrument of torture, was here produced). He used to threaten me with it for hours; he said he was going to lash me into obedience; that I was a fool; that I never knew anything; that he never could teach me anything; that he wasn't going to take any more of my nonsense, and that he was going to break every bone in my body. Once when he was so threatening me, I screamed 'police!' Two policemen came to the door to find out the cause of the screams. The servant girl told them that the screams did not come from our house, but from some other place. Once he got me by the neck and said, 'D——n you, I will kill you.' He used nearly all of $2,100 belonging to me and other money of mine.

"He has taken everything out of my trunk and strewn its contents all over the the floor; on one occasion he said to me, 'D——n you! I loved you once, but now I hate you; I loathe you; I despise you; your mother ought to have cut the flesh off your bones when you were born;' he would leave the table sometimes when I came to it, and take his knife and fork and eat somewhere else."

A brother of Mrs. Thayer, and several other relatives, also testified to the same line of treatment, and some spicy testimony was put in tending to show a very lively state of affairs at the Thayer homestead.

The evidence on the other side, so far as put in this afternoon, reflected equally on Mrs. Thayer. Dr. Spears testified that he studied medicine with Dr. Thayer and lived with his family for seven years up to June, 1877, in Beach street; he saw Mrs. Thayer following the Doctor around the office with a pair of scissors; he took them away from her, the Doctor then went out; she was very excited and violent. "In the spring of 1876," continued the witness, "I was sitting in the hall and heard a noise and struggling below; the Doctor called me and I saw Mrs. Thayer have one hand in the hair on the back of his head and with the other she was beating him; I took her off and she bit my wrist; I have heard her call the doctor a —— rascal, —— scoundrel, —— villian, and use coarse and abusive language; I have never heard the Doctor use profane or abusive language; he was in the habit sometimes of taking opiates; I heard Mrs. Thayer say she hoped he would take enough to kill him; during the seven years there were controversies going on between the husband and wife; her conduct was ins

THE CUB-BA-YOU-QUIT CLAIM.

A Verdict Rendered for the Defendants.

Judge Strong on Marriage—The Pith of His Charge, Etc.

The trial of the Mowry ejectment suit was resumed by Judge Strong in the United States Circuit Court on Friday morning. Wm. H. Armstrong, on account of whose sickness the trial was suspended on Thursday, appeared promptly at the opening of court and was in his place the balance of the day.

On account of the great value of the property in dispute and the prominence of all parties interested, the case attracts very much public attention. The court room was crowded the entire day.

THE DEFENSE.

The defense as outlined by S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., in his opening, was, that Wm. H. Mowry had resided continuously in Pittsburgh from 1845 until the time he died, and that he had never been in Michigan other than on occasional visits, during the time he was alleged to have been married and lived with the Indian girl. Defendants proposed to prove that Mowry never was married and that there had not, in fact, been anything in his relations with the Indian girl indicating that either he or the people about Saginaw regarded her as his wife.

Wm. Darlington of Pittsburgh was the first witness for the defense. He testified that he was well acquainted with the Mowry family. That his father had kept a store in Lawrenceville. That Wm. A. Mowry had clerked for witness' father in 1846 and 1847. Witness knew that Mowry had visited Michigan frequently between 1845 and 1850 but thought his visits usually were short. He produced account books used in the store in which were entries made by Mowry in 1847—'48 and '49.

John S. Lee of Hulton, was next called.—He testified that his father Caleb Lee had kept a clothing store in Pittsburgh between 1845 and 1851 and that Wm. A. Mowry dealt with them during that time. He produced a copy of book accounts showing when Mowry had got clothing from them. Witness said he had kept his father's books and knew personally of the orders, and that Mowry in most cases came to the store himself to order his clothes.

MOWRY GENERALLY IN PITTSBURGH FROM 1844 TO 1851.

The deposition of Dr. James Robinson was next read. The doctor testified that to the best of his recollection Mr. Mowry had not been away from Pittsburgh very much of the time between 1845 and 1851. He knew, in a general way, of his visits to Michigan during those years, but thought he had not been away long at any one time. He testified also as to having attended Mowry at different times, and particularly during his last sickness.

Mrs. Christena Loots said she lived at present in Butler county, but had lived between 1845 and '50 in Lawrenceville, near to Mowry's home. She had often done washing for Mrs. Mowry, and was well acquainted with William. She did not believe he had been away from home many times between the years referred to, and never longer than three or four months.

S. J. Wainwright testified that William Mowry had been at home for two years continuously before his death.

John Smith, H. J. Davis, Charles Clark and James T McClare, all testified as to their belief that Mowry had not been away from Pittsburgh much of the time between 1845 and 1851.

"DOUBLE-HEADED EVIDENCE."

John Greenbough, a half-breed Indian, testified that he lived at Kaw-Kawlin between 1845 and 1850. That he was a brother of Pero, the father of claimant, and had been frequently at his home. Witness knew that Mowry occasionally visited "Synawasson." Had seen him at Pero's a number of times, but did not know of any marriage. Had never heard "Synawasson" called Mrs. Mowry, and did not know that she was regarded as Mowry's wife. In cross-examination witness was asked concerning his testimony on the former trial, in which he had said that Mowry did address Pero's daughter as his wife, and made other statements to that effect. He did not remember of having given such evidence. The plaintiffs afterwards put the former testimony in evidence for the purpose of contradicting. It differs quite materially from the testimony of the witness given yesterday. "Uncle" Greenbough is quite a stylish looking Indian, wearing a gray mustache, a modern suit of clothes, including a stand up collar, and might be taken for a Methodist preacher. He evidently does not believe in being overzealous in the interests of his relations.

Joseph Wainwright testified that he had been intimately acquainted with Mowry for two years before he died, and that he did not know of him having been continuously out of the country during that time.

WOULDN'T TAKE THE PREACHER'S COUNSEL.

The next witness was the Rev. G. W. Brown, to whom two of plaintiffs' witnesses referred in connection with Mowry's proposal to be married according to the requirements of the Methodist Church. Rev. Brown remembered distinctly of the interview with Mowry at Fero's house, on the 3d of December, 1849. He had met Mowry about a week before and had certicized him on his manner of living with the Indian girl; Mowry wished a conference on the matter, and agreed to meet him at the time and place mentioned. Mr. Brown said on coming to Pero's he found Mowry, Louis Tromley and one member of Pero's family. Mowry, after talking for some time with the Indian girl in an adjoining room come out and told him he had concluded that he would not be married as witness had suggested. Witness did not know that Mowry had a child at that time, and heard none of the declarations concerning a child which Louis Tromly referred to.

The testimony of Mrs. Amanda M. Brown, wife of the former witness, was to the effect that she had been engaged with her husband in the missionary work near Saginaw at the time he referred to, and did not know that the Indian girl was reputed to be Mowry's wife.

Mrs. Rodgers, a hotel keeper, who also resided at Saginaw and knew Mowry, had never heard of him being married.

Julias B. Hart, F. M. Derr, W. R. McCormick, Medor Tromley and J. M. Johnson testified principally about the customs of the Indians in reference to marriage. They represented that among the Chippewas the marriage contract was only binding so long as both parties chose to keep it. That all said, though, that for the most part they married early in life, and that few separations ever occurred. On the same subject Robertson's History of the Indian tribes was offered in evidence. This was rebuttal by defendants who offered Schoolcraft's history. This was in turn badly demoralized by the plaintiffs who confronted it with Britton's late history. The defendants just before closing called Judge Marston to the stand for the purpose of examining him in reference to the agreements made between Cub-ba-you-quit the present claimant and Meister or any other parties who might have an interest in the result of these suits. Judge Marston stated that he had drawn up the agreement made by Meister with the claimants, in which was stated the terms on which Meister was to prosecute the suits. Upon receiving notice from defendants to produce it at the present trial, after arriving in Pittsburgh this week he and Louis Tromley had sent a message directing the party in charge of it to forward it at once, and he had received it accordingly. Witness said he knew of no other agreement than this between the claimants and Meister, or between any parties as to the disposition of the property should plaintiffs recover. Witness said the paper was delivered to claimant at or about the time it is dated.

THE AGREEMENT.

The agreement is as follows:

WHEREAS, Elizabeth Isaacs and John Isaacs, Mary Cub-ba-you quit and Henry Jacob Cub-ba-you-quit have this day joined in conveying unto Bernard L. Meister of Bay City, Bay county, Michigan, all and singular their right, title and interest, both at law and equity, in and to the property real, personal and mixed of every kind which they or either of them are or may become entitled to as heirs or otherwise of Wm. Mowry, deceased. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and in consideration of said conveyances, the said Bernard L. Meister agrees to make all necessary advances, and to proceed and collect and obtain possession of the property of said deceased, and to commence such suits as may be necessary for that purpose, and from time to time as he proceeds with said business, after deducting all such advances, said Bernard L. Meister agrees to pay over or convey to said first parties one fourth (¼) of all such property as he may receive or recover under such conveyances, less such advances and expenses as he may make or incur in the prosecution of and collection of said estate; and in case the said Meister is unable to collect anything out of said estate whatever then the said first named parties shall in no way be liable to him for the advances or expenses incurred by him in endeavoring to recover the same.

Dated Bay City, August 27, 1875.

[SEAL] (Signed) B. L. MEISTER.

After offering this and some other papers in evidence defendants closed. Some evidence was offered by plaintiffs in rebuttal but on no very material point. The taking of testimony was closed on both sides before the Court adjourned.

The case will be argued to-day probably by R. M. Gibson and Thomas M. Marshall, Esqs., on behalf of plaintiffs and by M. W. Acheson, Esq., for the defendants.

The famous Cub-ba-you-quit ejectment case was wound up in the U. S. Circuit Court on Saturday afternoon with a verdict for the defendants. The jury were in their room but little more than five minutes.

The court room was crowded in the morning when the counsel made their arguments. M. W. Acheson, Esq., for the defense, made the opening speech, and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., followed for the plaintiffs. The speeches were each about two hours in length. At the close of Mr Marshall's address the court adjourned till two o'clock. At the latter hour the court reconvened and Judge Strong began his charge to the jury soon afterwards. After stating the case Judge Strong continued:

"I have a few remarks to make upon the subject of marriage. Marriage is a civil contract defined by statutes in England, the United States and all other civilized countries. In the laws of most of the States there is added to this definition a definition of customs, which cannot be considered as marriage. There may be a mutual arrangement between the two parties to live and cohabit for a certain length of time together, but notwithstanding any arrangement it cannot be considered a marriage in States where this second definition is made. In Michigan in 1845, though there were statutes defining marriage, there were no prohibiting clauses. Therefore an arrangement which was mutually understood and accepted between two parties could be a legal marriage. There must, however, be a meeting between the two, and an actual mutual agreement—no promise to marry at a future time could be accepted as such afterward. It is not only a meeting of two minds but a perfect understanding—an understanding that it be a contract for life—nor for a month or a year, or any time at which the man may see fit to put the woman away. As forcibly said by some one, marriage is the union of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others so long as they live—and it is indissoluable by the volition of either of them—nothing short of this is marriage. Indians may have their mode of contracts for marriages, but in States under the authority of our Government a mere agreement to last a stated length of time can hardly be considered a marriage."

The Judge next referred to the testimony of the two Indians about the transaction at Pierrot's house in November, 1845, when Mowry could not use the Indian language, and the girl could not understand the English. Said the Judge:

Pierrot said: "If you live with her always I will give you my daughter." The girl did not say a word. Mowry then shook hands all round and afterward sat down by the girl and kissed her, and said: "You are my wife to-night and forever." Now, did they understand fully what was said—was there anything in this transaction that would prove to your mind that these two were married? It is always the case where whites and inferior nations come together that the women of the lower nations become the concubines of the whites. The girl did not understand during the transaction, but that night occupied the bed with Mowry. Now, the arrangement in that house that night is the question of importance in this case.

Judge Strong reviewed the points in evidence on this incident. He said that while the testimony that Mowry introduced the girl as his wife was certainly evidence, it may be rebutted. A polygamist may introduce his second or third wife as his wife, but that does not make her so. It is not uncommon for men to introduce women as their wives who are not their wives. Of the testimony of some witnesses that the girl was spoken of in the neighborhood as Mrs. Mowry, the Judge asked if that may not have been after the litigation was stirred up, as it is not usual for Indians to speak of their wives as "Mrs." No person ever heard of "Mrs. Sitting Bull." Judge Strong then intimated pretty strongly that it was unreasonable to suppose that such a union should take place from the positions of the parties and from some of their subsequent actions. He also expressed his doubts about Dr. Lee's testimony that Mowry had in 1850 told to him (Lee) that he was married and related the circumstance in detail. The testimony of Mr. Brown, who said Mowry did not wish to be married after the minister's fashion, was recommended as having great weight. The letter in which Mowry's mother declared her intention of giving bank stock to the girl was also considered very strong evidence that there was no marriage.

The jury retired when the Judge had concluded, and in about five minutes returned with a verdict for the defendants. Many persons expected the jury would be out some hours. The news spread with great rapidity through the city, and a number of lawyers freely criticised Judge Strong's charge. They said he took rather the part of an advocate and gave a strong argument for the defense. A meeting of the plaintiff's counsel will be held to-day, when it will be decided whether the case shall be carried to the higher court. The expenses of the suit thus far are about $5,000, which will be paid by the Meister heirs.

IF your hair is coming out, or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and good nature.

A SEARCH WARRANT ALLOWS AN officer to go through your house from cellar to garret, and **Lindsey's Blood Searcher** is warranted to go through your system from top to toe and drive out all blood diseases. Its cures are wonderful and certified to by doctors, preachers and people. Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ulcers, in the Lungs, or on the Skin, Boils, Pimples, &c., we warrant it to cure. It is a purely Vegetable Compound and Powerful Tonic. For sale by all Druggists. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper. R. F. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, ap26:eow:W. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEBER PIANOS. PALACE ORGANS.

Careful buyers, after searching tests and examinations, are settling down to the opinion that the very best instruments to buy are the WEBER PIANOS and PALACE ORGANS. In them you get the perfection of musical qualities, with the capacity of standing the greatest amount of use. Be sure to examine them before buying any other make.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,
79 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh29:AD 3m

Where the Stomach is Weak.

(From the Medical Record.)

Its muscular action impaired, and its nerves over-sensitive, but little food should be taken into it at a time. The best diet is skimmed milk, half a pint every four hours. When milk is not well digested, lime-water is combined with it. Such foods as coffee, tea and tobacco must, of course, be given up absolutely and at once. A sovereign article of diet is buttermilk. In buttermilk the casein of milk is coagulated and broken up, so that the stomach is spared two steps of the regular process of digestion. Another excellent preparation of milk is koumyss. It contains a good deal of carbonic acid. In all cases the stomach's work should be made easier by a diet consisting of eggs, milk, starchy vegetables, stewed fruits and a little butter, with stale bread.

POND'S EXTRACT—During this severe weather, POND'S EXTRACT should be in every family. It is not always convenient, or even desirable, to call a physician for every ailment, and in many cases, it is not only inconvenient, but impossible, to reach him promptly. Having POND'S EXTRACT in the house, you have a physician always at hand. It is easy of application, safe and reliable. For SORE THROAT and LUNGS, CHAPPED HANDS and FACE, it is of inestimable value. FROSTED LIMBS and CHILBLAINS are promptly relieved, and ultimately cured by POND'S EXTRACT. For sale everywhere.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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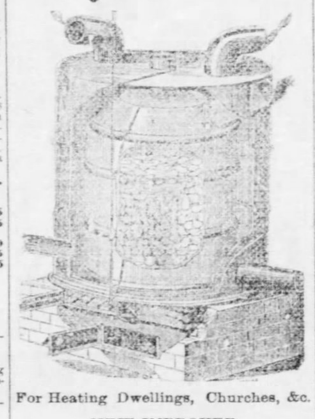

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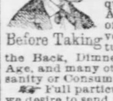

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Warren, deceased, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

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GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

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"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE.

A Simple Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Weakness or Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Excitatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs, arresting all unnatural secretions and weakness, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Confusion, Horrors of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc., Etc., and the appearance of premature old age, and all other consequent troub

THURMAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

The Laws Proposed to be Repealed Analyzed.

How They were Manipulated by Republicans for Party Purposes.

Weakness of the Two Recent Vetoes Pointed Out.

(In the Senate on Thursday, May 15.)

Mr. THURMAN said they had before them an appropriation bill for the support of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of the Government. Nobody denied that the amount was sufficient, but opposition had been made to the bill because of provisions relating to trial by jury and to elections. Rather than agree to these, the minority say in effect they will stop appropriations and defeat the bill. Scarcely any word had been uttered by the minority on the merits of this question. It was said these provisions had no proper place in the Appropriation bill, and that they were demanded by the South, because gentlemen, in their imagination supposed there was a huge conspiracy to produce anarchy, as if the majority here and the Democratic people of the United States have not as much interest in the order, peace and prosperity of the country and the perpetuity of the Government as any men belonging to the Republican or any other party.

The most inflammatory, unfounded and unjustifiable attempt had been made to array one portion of the people against the other, thus endeavoring to make sectionalism permanent as the continent itself. Why did not these gentlemen point out defects of the provisions if they believe they exist? They were told these provisions were inserted at the command of Southern domination, but there was not a word of truth in it. They were not in the interest of Southern men or of Northern men particularly, but in the interest of all the people of the country. These laws were pretended, when passed, to be for the protection of freedmen in the South against Ku-Klux, but their real object was to oppress voters in the North, and especially to disfranchise, imprison and persecute naturalized citizens of the North. The Almighty Father, said Thurman, had given him a capacity to feel, for which he was truly grateful, though he was sometimes inconvenienced by it. His indignation sometimes made him forget that he was weak and ought not to give way to his feelings too much. In speaking of election laws there came to him a picture of their operation in New York city, of a cage full of men sweltering and suffering under the arbitary and dictatorial mandate of a corrupt and contemptible Commissioner of Elections, and he could not suppress the thought that a transaction had taken place in this country that could not have occurred in any other civilized country without blood being shed. But he proposed to speak dryly to-day, hoping thus to make a better legal argument than if he exhibited feeling.

He proposed to speak on the subject of the constitution if that instrument may be mentioned with irreverence. He then argued that trial by jury was the shield of the people and a safeguard to liberty, and that laws proposed to be repealed were enacted in the interest of the Republican party. Though no Jeffries may hold his bloody assize in this country, yet in a minor degree, if not to the full extent if these enormities should be continued, the courts of justice, as Hallam says, "would become caverns of judicial murders, and mere instrumentalities of party feeling and personal advantage."

THE JUROR'S TEST OATH.

Mr. Thurman proceeded to analyize the laws proposed to be repealed, and argued they were in the utmost degree oppressive, as they shut out intelligence from the jury box and punished those who could not take the ironclad oath because they had given a cup of cold water even to any one who had opposed the Government. If the law was justifiable in war it was not so now at a time when all should unite in the pacification of the country and restore harmony everywhere. We should go back to the old paths of justice under sections 820 and 821. All the parties in a suit, and all the counsel are satisfied.

The United States District Attorney calls the Court's attention to the presence in the jury box of men who have given aid or comfort to the rebellion by clothing a poor soldier, whose bare feet were bleeding in the frost and snow, and for being so vile as to believe that story the Good Samaritan told us for our imitation. Those men are excluded from the jury box if the Judge so directs. This is not an impossible case. It has taken place since we have been in this chamber. Such laws would disgrace Dahomey. Was the demand to return to the old, well trodden paths of justice and legal procedure a matter to fire the Northern mind and set all the demagogues north of Mason and Dixon's line declaiming against the designs of the Democratic party? It is not easy, continued Mr. Thurman, to provide a remedy for existing defects. Experience has proved that when you undertake to remedy a jury system where there are apt to be political questions, it is essential that you provide against juries consisting of men of one political party alone. We cannot avoid taking notice of political parties. We take such notice in our State laws by providing that judges of election shall be chosen from different parties, and in our Federal laws, by a similar provision, in regard to supervisors. We are compelled as practical men to recognize the fact that in this, as in all free countries, there are different political parties and therefore the proposition in the pending bill that names of jurors shall be placed in a box by the Clerk of Court and by a Jury Commissioner of a different political faith from that of the clerk, and that names shall be put in alternately is not to be open to criticism because it recognizes political parties.

FREE ELECTIONS.

Passing from the subject of jurors, Mr. Thurman spoke of the subject of elections and their freedom from political interference, and the necessity and justice of repealing the present laws which were instrumentalities of corruption and fraud. Even if constitutional, they should be repealed; but he denied their constitutionality. Any one who cited the Constitution, and the Senator from Minnesota (Windom) had said Democrats objected to the constitutionality of something "as usual," intimating that it was part of their stock in trade to cry "unconstitutional." It would be a sad day for the country when objection to a measure on constitutional grounds could be put down with a sneer. These election laws provide, among other things, that any person who, by the law of any State, is required to perform some act in order to entitle him to vote, shall, if he offers to perform that act, and his offer be rejected on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, have a right to vote, notwithstanding the refusal of the proper officer to allow him to perform the act. Section 2,004 was merely a repetition of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, and therefore not objectionable, but section 2,005 provides for the offering to citizens of facilities to fulfil any prerequisite to voting required by State laws, and section 2,006 imposes penalties upon officers refusing to provide such facilities. Section 2,007 makes an offer to fulfil any prerequisite to voting equivalent to its performance and section 2,008 imposes fines on Judges of Election who refuse to receive votes cast under the preceding section. These sections are in the execution of the fifteenth amendment, but they are so comprehensive that they include all citizens freeborn as well as those who have been slaves, and they apply to all local as well as general elections. Where is the constitutional warrant for the enactment of these laws?

Two provisions have been cited as warranting it a very remarkable document, Veto number one, which we lately had the honor to receive from his Excellency, the President, and he is about equally unfortunate in his reference to law in Veto number two. First, he cites article 1, section 4, of the Constitution. The fifteenth amendment does not support these statutes. But the statutes go further and undertake to regulate the right of every citizen to vote, no matter what his color or what his previous condition. The Supreme Court has decided that these provisions are unconstitutional; that the fifteenth amendment confers no right upon any man to vote, but guarantees those otherwise qualified against discrimination of any sort against voting. There is abundant provision in these sections to prevent men from voting but not for their protection, and ample provision for blackguard Deputy Marshals drawn from the lowest places of New York and Philadelphia. There is power for them to arrest without warrant the most peaceful and reputable citizen who offers to vote, and bring him before a United States Commissioner. They can tear the State Justice from his seat where he is executing State law. It is not a law to secure, but to prevent the right to vote. Article I, Section 4 of the Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate the times, places and manner of holding elections for representatives. The laws sought to be repealed have nothing to do with the times and places, therefore the only present application of that article lies in the word "manner." The student of this subject will observe that the principal object of this constitutional provision is to enable the Federal Government to preserve its existence.

Mr. Thurman maintained that the laws now sought to be repealed were not the Constitutional exercise of power to regulate elections, for it is fundamental that Congress cannot under article one, section four, interfere in any manner with the election of State officers, and any regulation for Congressional elections enacted by Congress must be so framed as not to so interfere. No legal proposition was ever clearer to him than that. He proceeded to show that under the existing law, persons prevented from voting for Congressmen or for Presidential electors, were at the same time prevented from voting for local and State officers. Article one, section four, would never have been adopted if our fathers had foreseen the uses to which it would be put, but even if these laws were constitutional, they ought to be repealed, for instead of being in the interest of pure and honest elections, the mind of man never devised a worse instrument of fraud, corruption and oppression than these laws. When they were passed there were only eight Democrats here, and they were powerless to prevent their adoption.

Mr. CONKLING asked if it were possible that eight men would have made so much noise as was made on that occasion.

Mr. THURMAN said those eight men were inspired. (Laughter.) They stood up for the Constitution, and for honest elections, and naturally made a noise, and something beside noise. It was argument, and the argument has had its effect. It has filled these seats and increased the number of Democrats from seven, as when he first came here, until they spread and reached over into the promised land. He did not believe at that time that these laws were passed to protect freedmen, and history has shown his incredulity to be well founded. They originated in the city of New York, in the Union League Club, a partisan political club. He read from the report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice of the Forty-fourth Congress. The testimony of Samuel J. Glasson, before that committee, showed him to have been chief counsel employed by that club to get up these laws, and therefore, he will be acknowledged by the other side of the Senate, at least, as a respectable man. He was assisted by a man not so respectable, and who has become quite historical, one John I. Davenport. Mr. Thurman read from the testimony at length showing what measures the Union League Club took to procure the passage of these laws and the connection of Davenport therewith. When the laws were first proposed, they contained many provisions not ultimately passed. As first proposed, they almost disfranchised every naturalized citizen in the United States, made it almost impossible to be naturalized, and gave no naturalized citizen his right to vote.

Mr. Thurman called Senator Morton's attention to these provisions and said, "Morton, you cannot support those sections." He said, after examining them, "Certainly I cannot," and he used his influence against them, and so they were defeated. The laws originated in the Union League Club, and were passed for party purposes and not at all for the protection of freedmen. He would cite some figures to support his assertions. In 1876 there were 8,863 Supervisors of Elections appointed under these laws, of which 1,779 were appointed in the State of New York, nearly one-half of the whole number. There were 11,610 Marshals, more than one-fourth of them in New York. The main point is, Where did the money go? In that year there was expended $285,921

HOW THE MONEY WAS DISBURSED.

How much was expended to protect the poor freedmen down in the country where the night rider, the white leaguer and Ku-klux oppress him? In the ten Southern States there were expended $48,719, and in other States $237,250 was disbursed. That is to say, about one-sixth of the money went to the South and five-sixths to the North. That is the way the freedman was protected. They made the South give the negro a right to vote, but when it came to using the money of the United States, for every dollar they gave to protect him they spent five dollars to corrupt elections at the North, and to deprive men of their right to vote there.

The Senator from New York (Conkling) had carefully enumerated different varieties of thugs, shoulder hitters and roughs which formed a part of his constituency. If New York city were raked from the Harlem to the Battery, there could not be found in it a worse set of men than the Deputy Marshals selected in 1876 and 1878 to execute these laws. Of the $237,250 spent in the North in 1876, $156,000, being more than one-half, was sent to New York State. The roughs in adjacent States did not like to see their brethren in New York getting all the money, so, to satisfy them, some was sent out of that State. $37,000 went to Pensylvania. That was enough, because the local managers of the machine in Philadelphia knew how to manage elections perfectly and did not need any help from Federal supervisors to secure the election of Republicans. But $37,000 was spent in Pennsylvania to satisfy the clamor of roughs. Then they paid some attention to Baltimore and sent $12,000 to Maryland. Jersey City was a pretty important town, and got $12,276; not much, but it helped to pacify the brethren. So these four States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland absorbed $217,000 of the $285,000, leaving $68,000 for the other thirty States. In 1878, there were 4,881 supervisors, of which 1,953 were in New York and 1,862 in Pennsylvania, leaving only 1,066 for all other States. Of the 4,725 marshals, more than half were in New York. The expenditures were $222,714, of which only $18,241 went South. The gains of the Republican party in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania will show why this money was spent in the North. In one single election fourteen Representatives were gained and singularly enough the greatest gain was where the most money was spent.

Mr. Thurman said there was evidence that this money was spent corruptly. In selecting Deputy Marshals, persons thought to be purchaseable were sent for and asked if they would work for the Republican candidate, and upon promising to do so, they were appointed Deputies. In this manner, large Democratic majorities were destroyed in certain districts. If Democrats were to obtain power on March 4, 1881, and there was such a blessing as a Democratic President, the Republicans would clamor for the repeal of these laws more loudly than they cry now against it. They would not trust such power over the public purse, and officers with a Democratic President. Another ox would be gored then.

Mr. Thurman said it would surprise some to learn how Davenport had feathered his own nest. Without speaking of the eight thousand affidavits at ten cents each which he made out against the people for false registration six months before they offered to register, he would refer to other evidence of his corruption, because it was right this man should be held up to eternal infamy. He showed how $34,000 of the Secret Service fund got into Davenport's hands and was never accounted for to the Government. He hated to deal with such a fellow, but he was the most potential man in the country. As the former is a fruitful tree though the fruit is of a very bad kind.

THE VETOES.

He had intended to say something about the Army bill veto, though he preferred to stick to his text. In his judgment, there was never so inexcusable an exercise of the veto power as in the vetoes lately sent to them. It is the first time a President has vetoed an Appropriation bill, and the first time a bill has been vetoed because it repealed existing laws. The veto power was intended to check unconstitutional, hasty and ill considered legislation, or to enable the Executive Department to defend itself from encroachment by the Legislative Department. It is also the first time a President in a message has quoted the remarks of Senators and Representatives in Congress to impute to them improper motives. He enlarged upon the impropriety of such allusions. There were other strange things about the message. In the first message, the President was understood troops could not be used at elections under the laws; but in the second he tells us the Government might be overthrown if the military could not be used on election days. Was there ever so thoroughly shallow, he would not say contemptible, but so transparent a sophistry as this.

A doorkeeper had jokingly said of himself that he was a "bigger man than old Grant," but this man is a bigger man than half a dozen such Presidents as we have had in controlling elections. He meant no disrespect to the President. He could not turn up his nose with senatorial dignity and ignore this man. It was not a pissmire under his feet but an elephant.

In conclusion, Mr. Thurman said he had never been more pained than by the course of debate in opposition to this bill. It had been made the occasion of reviving sectional hatred. He appealed to every candid man to say if the course of the Democratic party, and especially Southern members, warranted such a course. The Southern States are an integral part of the Union, and its citizens are as much interested as any in its welfare, and as fully entitled as any to try to promote that welfare according to their conviction. If such appeals resulted in making the North solid to rule forever over the other section, he would despair of there ever being a real Union in this country. He warned the men engaged in this attempt to create sectionalism, that sectionalism might in the future be drawn by other lines than Mason and Dixon. It might take other shapes and they who now are most anxious to promote it and to govern by a solid North, may find that there is another solidity that will govern them.

SIX EXECUTIONS.

Bungling Work at a Triple Execution in North Carolina.

The Ropes Too Long for Two of the Victims.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT A HANGING IN HILLSBORO.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 16.—Henry Alphonso Davis (white), Henry T. Andrews (white), and Lewis Carleton (colored), the noted Chapel Hill burglars, were to-day hanged at Hillsboro, the county seat of Orange county, where their numerous crimes were committed. Each of the prisoners proclaimed their innocence to the last. Carleton spoke an hour, and said his salvation was sure. The parting between Andrews and his sister on the scaffold was most affecting and moved the crowd of witnesses to tears. All were firm and showed no signs of wavering. The hanging took place at 2:30 and was badly botched. The ropes around the necks of Davis and Carleton were too long and their feet rested on the ground. They were raised and the ropes retied, causing strangulation. A terrific thunderstorm raged during the whole proceedings and the scene was wild and terrible. At least 8,000 people were present.

TERRIBLE BUNGLING AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The *Post-Dispatch* special from Booneville about the hanging of John I. West this morning says: "When the trap was sprung the rope broke and the culprit fell to the ground on his back, but was too weak to rise. His groans and gurgling sounds of strangulation were terrible to hear. He was picked up as speedily as possible, raised on to the trap again, and while being held by four or five men was dropped a second time. This time he swung, and in eleven minutes was pronounced dead.

"After reaching the platform of the gallows West spoke nearly half an hour to the crowd present, reiterating his confession of the murder of Shinn, reviewing his past life, and appealing to young men and women to take his fate as a warning."

A MURDERER EXECUTED BY SHOOTING.

PROVO, UTAH, May 16.—Wallace Wilkerson, who shot Baxter in Tintic about two years ago, was executed here to-day at 12 M. He evinced great nerve, and sat in his chair facing three guns, distant about thirty feet, without either bandaging or closing his eyes. His wife spent last night and up to within half an hour of the execution with him. The scene of parting was very affecting. He made a short speech expressing thanks to officials and others, stating he had no ill will toward any one but one person who swore falsely on his trial. He hoped God would forgive him. He bade all a good bye, shook hands with a few officials and others, then took his position on the chair, and at a signal from the Marshal, three concealed marksmen fired. He leaped from his chair, exclaiming "Oh God," fell forward on his face, and continued breathing a few gasps for twenty-seven minutes, when physicians pronounced him dead. About twenty-five people were in the jail yard, and probably two hundred outside the enclosure.

A COLORED RAVISHER HANGED.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—The *Times'* Plagnemine, Iberville Parish, special says: "Robert Cheney (colored) was hanged here to-day for ravishing Amelia Voight in June, 1876. The execution passed off quietly."

Fortunes Favors.

The Commonwealth Distribution Company of Louisville, Ky., will send out to the holders of lucky numbers in their Ninth Grand Drawing on Saturday, May 31st, the immense sum of $112,100 in Cash, and nearly 2000 other prizes. Prominent Citizens of Kentucky will personally supervise these Drawings, thus insuring a fair chance to all ticket-holders.

Reader, has fickle fortune dealt harshly with you? Perhaps now she will favor you—you who read this. Only $2 is required to purchase a whole ticket which may result in your acquiring a fortune of $5,000, $10,000 or $30,000. Some ticket holder must receive these handsome gifts. A half ticket costs $1, and you might receive the half of any one of these great sums. Is not the venture one fit to be made. The time is brief—Send orders at once to

T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y,
Courier Journal Building, Louisville, K.
d&W

ASA PACKER.

Death of the Millionaire and Philanthropist on Saturday.

Hardships of Early Life Crowned with Great Success.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Judge Asa Packer died to-night, in the seventy-third year of his age.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., May 18.—The body of Asa Packer arrived at 3 P. M., accompanied by his family and numerous officials of the Lehigh Valley railroad. The funeral takes place at 2 P. M. on Tuesday.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Asa Packer was born in Mystic, Conn., a little village near New London, in 1806. His father was noted for good sense and probity, but was unsuccessful in business. At the age of seventeen, in 1823, Asa resolved to seek fortune elsewhere, and accordingly started on foot for Pennsylvania. He reached the town of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, with only a few dollars in his pocket, and his remaining possessions in a knapsack on his shoulder. Here he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and joiner, and after acquiring the trade followed it industriously for several years. With habits of temperance and economy, he was enabled to save a considerable proportion of his earnings with which he purchased land on the upper Susquehanna and thus laid the foundation of the princely fortune afterwards acquired. He entered upon the arduous and frugal life of a pioneer, clearing land with his own hands and building the hut in which he resided for eleven years, and to which he conducted his young wife, a daughter of Joseph Blakeslee, one of the pioneers of Northern Pennsylvania.

In the spring of 1833, Mr. Packer left his farm in Susquehanna county and settled permanently in the Lehigh valley, with whose interests he has ever since been most prominently identified and whose immense resources he has done much to develop. The great wealth of this section in coal, iron, timber, lime, slate and cement, had been made partially available by the improvements introduced by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard of Philadelphia.

With a few hundred dollars capital Packer engaged in boating coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, acting as master of his own boat, and displaying that energy and perseverance which have ever been his marked traits. His business talents brought him to the notice of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with which he became connected, greatly to his advantage and with which he remained associated for many years. He then, in company with his brother Robert, went into a general merchandising business in Mauch Chunk, the firm name being A. & R. W. Packer. The house rapidly acquired prominence and soon became extensively known for its large transactions both on the Lehigh and Schuylkill river.

Through his coal mining operation Mr. Parker was brought into close relations with the late Commodore Stockton of New York, between whom and himself there sprung up a warm and enduring friendship. These relations were of great service to him, especially when he was pushing to completion that great enterprise, the Lehigh Valley railroad, when Commodore Stockton, the New Jersey Railroad Company and other rich corporations, which were to be benefitted by this improvement, came forward and made large advances to its stock and bonds. The Lehigh Valley railroad was completed and delivered to the company September 4 1855. The addition which this railroad made to Mr. Parker's fortune is computed by millions.

In 1865, on his return from a visit to Europe, Mr. Packer endowed that excellent and widely known institution, the Lehigh University, donating for the purpose sixty acres of land and $500,000 in money. His intention was to found an institution where young men could pursue the study of any branch of knowledge they might desire. The University was formally opened September 1st 1866, and has so far fully realized the intention of its founder, and is a source of pride to the State in which it is located, as well as a magnificent monument to the taste, judgment and liberality of its projector. It has already taken rank among the foremost educational establishments of this country.

The energy and skill with which Mr. Packer carried out his great railroad and mining enterprises won for him a position second to none in his State as a developer of the great natural resources of the Commonwealth and a promoter of her natural prosperity. His popularity and the entire confidence which his fellow citizens reposed in his integrity, caused him to be much sought as a candidate for various public offices. He has served in the Legislature of the State for several years, acquiring a praiseworthy reputation as an efficient working member. In 1843 he was elected Judge of the County Court, for the county in which he resides, and held the position for five years. He represented his district for two consecutive terms in the Congress of the United States.

In 1869 Judge Packer was the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor, and it is now believed he was "counted out" by the Returning Boards of Philadelphia, who returned Geary as elected by a small majority.

Personally Judge Packer was one of the kindest of men. He was as approachable as the most humble mechanic. Wealth with him never brought pride and arrogance. He was as affectionate and thoughtful as if that alone was his study. The great business interests, the millions that had devolved upon him to look after, never crowded from his mind the delicate feelings of respect for the most trivial rights of others. Judge Packer was the same to the beggar as he was to the king. He never was ambitious for political honors. When he was requested to run for Governor he refused, over and over again. He would not go near Harrisburg during the session of the convention, and when he afterwards learned that money had been used to influence delegates by one of the contractors on his road, he gave strict orders to his financial agent Mr. Wilber that not one dollar of the amount should be paid to the contractor, or allowed by the engineer, and although Mr. Sayer, Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Valley, was often importuned to settle it he did not dare to do it in any way that the Judge could ever find it out.

Judge Packer's home was always a happy one, so far as domestic peace was concerned, the venerable partner of his early struggles being his constant companion. His love and sympathy for his children scarcely knew bounds. His daughter, the only daughter, married Dr. Garrett Linderman, who settled in Mauch Chunk, and in company with Harry Packer went into the coal business. During her frequent illness the Judge would leave his office in Philadelphia and journey home two and three times a week, and evinced the greatest distress at her sickness, which finally carried her off.

His elegant mansion at Mauch Chunk was in summer time visited by many of the leading politicians of the State, and his Philadelphia house had lately become one of the attractions in that city. It was from his house that Dr. Linderman, late Director of the Mint, was buried, the Doctor and Dr. Garrett Linderman being brothers.

Judge Packer was an honor to our State, and his death is the cause of a great loss. Good, kind, old man, how your example is needed; a specimen of wealthy humility, how rare.

DOINGS AT THE PAPAL COURT.

New Catholic Bishops for America—Honors to Cardinal Newman.

ROME, May 14.—A numerous assemblage of British and American residents and sojourners gathered at the English college in this city to-day to present their congratulations to Cardinal Newman on his elevation to the cardinalate, and to present to the venerable prelate a rich suit of vestments and a complete set of beautifully wrought sacred vessels for use on the altar, subscribed for by Catholics of Great Britain. The gathering at the College consisted chiefly of Catholics, though other sects were not unrepresented. A large number of clergymen were also present, as well as many English, American, Irish and Scotch collegians. Lady Herbert of Lea, a lady equally noted for book making and for her kill in organizing affairs of this sort, was the moving spirit. She read the address of congratulation and of presentation. Miss Stackpool also offered a beautiful flower piece. The venerable Cardinal, who was seated on a dais and clad in the scarlet robes appropriate to his dignity, and who was supported by the Right Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, and the Very Rev. Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, showed great emotion during the presentation. The Cardinal examined the gifts with attention and evident pleasure, and then in a few words expressed his thanks to the donors. He said he was deeply affected by such an affectionate demonstration, and, alluding to his advanced age, said it would be his pride to use these gifts as long as sufficient strength remained to him. Monsignor Stonor, the rector of the college, then presented the visitors, one by one, to His Eminence, and they each kissed his hand and received his blessing. Ever since his arrival in the Eternal City Father Newman has been literally overwhelmed with attentions. Before he left England the English and Scotch colleges had already commenced a contest for the honor of entertaining him, but his extreme age compels him to make his sojourn in Rome as little exciting as possible. The Italian journals contain many flattering remarks on the grand character and high standing of the new English Cardinal, and long accounts of his life, his conversion and his labors in the cause of the Church. It is said that King Humbert also has expressed a desire for an interview with the veteran theologian.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS FOR AMERICA.

To-morrow His Holiness Pope Leo XIII will nominate the Rev. John Verten to be Bishop of Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, and the Very Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, Vicar General of Providence, to be Bishop of Hartford.

WASHINGTON.

PENSION ARREARAGES—A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In response to a letter addressed to him by Secretary Schurz, inquiring what amount of funds can be made available monthly for the payment of arrears due upon pensions which were allowed prior to January 25, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury states that, including the amount already paid, $2,500,000 will be available prior to July 1, and $2,000,000 monthly thereafter.

At this rate nearly the whole of the next fiscal year will be required to complete the payment of these arrears. The Commissioner of Pensions in view of this has to-day issued the following circular letter, a copy of which will be mailed to each applicant for arrears as soon as a supply can be printed:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1879.

Sir: Your application for arrears of pension has been received at this office. Owing to the limited amount of money available each month for payment of arrears due those whose pensions were allowed prior to January 25, 1879, a comparatively small number of cases only can be adjusted monthly, therefore some delay may occur in settlement of your claim.

The right to the arrears is fixed by the act of January 25, and not by the date of filing the application, therefore the claim will be settled with regard to date of receipt in this office, but in such order as to distribute the payments equitably among the several pension agencies as near as may be.

No further information will be furnished you in relation to your claims for arrears until it has been settled, when you will be notified and promptly paid the amount found to be due.

IOWA CROP PROSPECTS.

A Larger Acreage of Wheat and Corn—More Rain Needed.

BURLINGTON, IA., May 17.—The *Hawkeye* will publish on Sunday morning special crop reports from over one hundred points in Iowa. They show an increased acreage of wheat and corn, and that both of those crops are in excellent condition. The season has been dry, which has enabled farmers to plow lands that were not tillable in wet season. In a few localities the drough has done some damage, but as a rule, the recent rains came in time to leave the crops in good shape, but in most sections more rain will be needed within a week or ten days to keep the crops in good condition. Oats and hay will fall short of the yield last year, owing to a decrease of acreage of oats sown and the dry season. Other crops promise a good yield.

A Resident of Saltsburg Gone.

Our agent at Saltsburg, Pa., Mr. C. H. Thompson, writes us of the death of Mr. O P. Carson, well known as the agent for the West Penn railroad at that place. His demise occurred Thursday the 15th inst. Mr. Carson at the time of his death was in his fortieth year, and occupied the position he held something over five years. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him. An ardent exponent of Democratic doctrines, he was ready and willing at any time to do what lay in his power to help the cause along, and was noted as one of the workers of Indiana county.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

Don't Forget!

and read carefully the last price list of Boots, Shoes and Slippers of

my3:3&M2w&W-23 G. D. SIMEN.

A Good Sermonizer.

The following incident is related of the venerable Dr. Nesbit, formerly President of Dickinson College, Carlisle: "It amazes me that ministers don't write better sermons. I am sick of the dull, prosy affairs," said a lady in presence of Dr. Nesbit. "But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write sermons," suggested the doctor. "Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it. I could write one in half the time if I only had a text." "Oh, if a text is all you want," said Dr. Nesbit, "I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon: 'It is better to dwell in a corner of a house-top than in a wide house with a brawling woman.'" "Do you mean me, sir?" inquired the lady, quickly. "Oh, my good woman," was the response, "you will never make a sermonizer, you are too soon in your applications."

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Legislature Showing How Not To Do Anything,

To Make Provision for an Empty Treasury and $3,000,000 Deficit.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBUG, May 16.—The deep and bitter feeling between the parties pushing the Revenue bill, which contained the oil tax section, and those opposed showed itself this morning. The Democrats have stood up pretty solidly against taxing oil, claiming the proper way to get out of our difficulties was a reduction in all the appropriations, and a faithful collection of the revenues of the Commonwealth.

The vote again this morning showed a solid front of 103 against the bill to 53 for it. The oil tax ring begged to put something in it—2½ cents per barrel, even so that the bill might be got out of the House and into a conference committee, but it was no go. Conference committees are very malable things. The most corrupt jobs in State Legislatures or in Congress have had for their sponsors a conference committee. Fifty-two (52) Democrats, forty-one (41) Republicans and eleven (11) Greenbackers voted against the Oil Tax bill this morning. The fifty-three votes in favor of it were nearly all Republicans, except nine (9). The question being on some one of the amendments, Wolfe and the Democrats tried to have a final vote on the bill, and Wolfe, at half-past eleven, demanded the previous question. It was within a half hour of the regular Friday adjournment, and Speaker Long cut matters short by declaring that he would clear the table, which operation meant the taking up of bills which had been returned from the Senate with amendments and upon which a call of the yeas and nays were necessary. It was very evident that those who favored the revenue bill wanted time, for all morning the appeals had gone out to call yeas and nays on motions where it was not absolutely necessary, and the coveted hour had not arrived when the table was cleared and a vote must be had on the bill, but some one moved to adjourn. The Chair put the question quickly, and before the Chair could say the "ayes have it," the anxious oil taxers began to pack up their traps, saying "the ayes have it," which the Chair quickly re-echoed, and the House adjourned.

Myers of Venango, who had been at Dewoody's seat, was aggravated at this shorthand way of doing things, and rushing towards the Speaker's stand he cried out, "Who's Speaker of this House," but Long waved him to be quiet, and the hard-worked Legislature on Friday at noon took their usual four day adjournment.

The three days of this week have witnessed the most unnatural pressure to pass the Revenue bill, which contained the oil tax, and it will go the same way as the Riot bill. The feeling is very bitter.

J. C.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

A. Pardee & Co.'s saw mill, at Hazelton was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $25,000.

State Auditor Maynard of California suicided on Friday. His accounts are believed to be all right.

The season at Cape May opened on Saturday. The fastest time ever known on the West Jersey road was made, a mile a minute being the rate for a considerable distance.

The troubles at Dartmouth College are ended. The students of the college signed a petition apologizing for their conduct, when the faculty reinstated the two who had been expelled.

The Memphis Postoffice department have removed to their new quarters in Masonic Temple building, which has just been completed. It is a massive structure, and the location is much more eligible.

Affairs at the mines at Brazil, Indiana, are comparatively quiet. Two hundred men were at work on Saturday in the Morris shaft, and a much larger number are expected to go to work to-day.

John and Robert Boas, miners at Easton, Pa., were buried a hundred feet beneath the surface on Saturday morning, by the caving in of an ore washing pond. Robert was taken out dead. John's body was not reached.

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out. Whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. & A. Rochester, N. Y.* my17:2w

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Various Causes—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ap10:1w&W-3

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FLEETWOOD'S
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UNITED STATES BOOK & BIBLE CO.,
178 & 180 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.
my10:4tW

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND BOILERS in good order, ranging from 34 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 26 feet double lined and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street.
ap4:37&W B. MUNROE

MAY AND JUNE, THE FAVORITE months for departure on a trans-Atlantic trip, are at hand and everybody contemplating a trip to Europe should make arrangements at once before the choice berths are taken. I represent all the favorite steamship companies and attend to all business incidental to a trip over the sea. M. J. SCHAMBERG,
A 131 Smithfield street.

WANTED—EVERY FARMER AND mechanic to call at 131 Fifth avenue, Room 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine D. J. Roush's Patent Potato Digger, the greatest invention in the country. This Digger will dig and gather 5 acres of potatoes per day. Township, County and State rights for sale low.
my10:W1m

FREE A NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:1tW

$377 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic,

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

The Mowry Ejectment Case Decided in Favor of Defendants.

Decision on a Reserved Question—Scanlon Cruelty Case—Legal Notes.

The Mowry ejectment case in the United States Circuit Court closed on Saturday last. Judge Strong, in his charge, carefully reviewed the testimony, and said that the important question was whether Mowry meant to make a civil contract with the Indian woman, binding him for life, or whether he merely intended to marry according to Indian custom, with the privilege of leaving her at any time. Common law marriage was simply a mutual arrangement between man and woman to live together, and the statutes of Michigan, which defined marriage, having no prohibitory clauses, did not exclude such a marriage in that State. There must, however, be a meeting between the two and an actual and mutual agreement. It is not only a meeting of two minds, but a perfect understanding, an understanding that it be a contract for life, not one for a month, or year, or any time at which the man may see fit to put the woman away. Did the evidence point to such a marriage as is accepted by civilized nations? Mowry never mentioned the matter to his relatives here, had not seen the woman for two years before he died, and it was questionable whether the woman herself knew what marriage was. The jury was out only a few minutes, when a verdict was returned for defendants.

RESERVED QUESTION DECIDED.

Judge Ewing decided a question of some importance on a reserved question of law in the case of David Hutchinson and wife vs. Adam D. Shaw. The plaintiffs sought to recover damages against defendant for having taken possession of their premises. They got a verdict for $40, subject to the opinion of the Court on the reserved question. Judge Ewing filed an opinion in Court to the effect that the question of law is in favor of defendant. When Shaw took possession he had a right to bring an action in ejectment, and if so there is no reason why he should not take possession, if he could do so peaceably without an action. He is therefore not guilty of trespass as was claimed.

THE SCANLON CRUELTY CASE.

The Scanlon case was argued before Judge White in Common Pleas No. 2 on Saturday. The petitioner, as will be remembered, was Mary Scanlon. She claimed that the respondent, by his cruel treatment, drove her from home, but kept four children, for whom he is unable to provide. The children were produced in court, and an order was made transferring the custody of them to the mother.

DIDN'T GET DAMAGES.

The case of Elliott vs. Harrison township was tried in the Common Pleas Court No. 2. Elliott claimed damages for injuries received by falling from a hay wagon, which, while being driven down one of the roads of said township, ran into a ditch dug by the supervisor. The load was upset and Elliott fell from the top, sustaining the fracture of his collar-bone.

LEGAL NOTES.

An argument took place before Justice Strong and Judge McKennan yesterday, in the case of Colonel Roberts vs. Peter Schreiber, on a bill in equity for an alleged infringement of the device for increasing the flow in oil wells, known as the Roberts oil well torpedo. Decision reserved.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1 on Saturday proof of publication of the notice of the proposed disolution of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was presented and a rule was issued to show cause why a decree should not be granted dissolving the company.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Hill Wards Co-operative Organization, limited, the report of the liquidating trustees was confirmed.

By order of the Common Pleas Court No. 1, the Sheriff issued a writ of attachment on Cooper, Bailey & Co., proprietors of the London Circus, on behalf of J. J. Henderson, who has a claim of $382 55 against the show people for freight. The matter was amicably settled.

THE CATTLE WAR.

Lively Competition Between the Railroads—Cheap Rates.

A Chicago special says: "A new cattle war has broken out between the railroads and the 'eveners.' The disruption of this ring has involved the shippers of live stock in a war of competition, contention and jealousy. When the Vanderbilt lines withdrew their support from the ring and discharged their own 'evener' Eastman, the two remaining 'eveners,' Allerton and Morris, began shipping exclusively by the Pennsylvania road. The other large shippers stuck to Vanderbilt lines, and were soon joined by all the small shippers, who had been unable to achieve independence in their business so long as the ring remained in existence. The Pennsylvania Company promised to stand by the 'eveners,' while the Vanderbilt lines assured the other shippers that their interests would be protected, and thus the railroads became partisans in the fight. The Lake Shore and Pitsburgh and Lake Erie Railways have combined against their competitor, the Pennsylvania road, and have opened a new live stock line between this city and Pittsburgh, the first through shipments via this route having reached their destination yesterday. The "eveners," Allerton and Morris, are shipping heavily to East Liberty, Penn., where they own extensive yards, and Eastman, Walzel, and a dozen others are shipping everything to Allegheny. Rates are being "cut" to meet the exigencies of the competition. The Cleveland convention fixed the live stock rate between Chicago and Pittsburgh at 20 cents per 100 pounds. Shipments were made yesterday at 14 cents, and if the competition continues the rates may be forced still lower. The inevitable consequences of the row will be the disruption of the west-bound compact between the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio railroads."

Exhibition.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Association of Oakdale will hold their first exhibition on Wednesday and Thursday, May 21 and 22, 1879. Premiums will be awarded in all the different classes and departments. Special premiums are offered by Logan & Gregg, 59 Wood street, for best herd of Alderneys; by Mr. Edward Gregg, for Plymouth Rock Fowls, and Scott & McKee, 129 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, for best display of Sheep. Special train from the city at 9:02 and 11:02 o'clock, morning 22d at excursion rates.

WM. C. MCFARLAND, President.
JNO. R. MCMICHAEL, Sec'y.

NOT many days ago, boys, a little fellow choked himself to death while eating peanuts. Last Thursday, girls, Kittie Boylan of Clyde, Ohio, died from the effects of too much rope-jumping. She jumped the rope 120 times without stopping.

Avoid Fraudulent Imitations.

The many imitations of a good thing are the best evidences of its worth. No one ever saw a counterfeit note on a busted bank. So the imitators in plan and policy of the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery Company make a flourish in a way calculated to attract some notice; but ten years' practical test has proven that this institution has always fulfilled its promises to the letter, and many hundred thousands of dollars have been distributed. For further information, apply to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans.

WW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	36½	36¾	2,000
Reading	20¼	20⅜	18,808
P. T. & B.	6½	6¾	800
Lehigh Valley	38½	38¾	354
U. Co's. N. J.	142	143	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	44½	.....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	112½	113	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds.	106	107	.....
Northern Pacific	13	13¼	736
Do preferred	39	39¾	115

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds active and strong, with largest advance, 1¼ per cent., in Kansas & Texas seconds. The next largest advance was 1⅝ per cent. in Central Pacific firsts (San Joaquin branch) and the next per cent. in Iron Mountain seconds. The largest transactions were in Denver & Rio Grande firsts, which advanced to 96¾c. State bonds active and in the main firm.

The stock market opened strong and active. Prices advanced ⅛@3¾c, the latter Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, which sold up to 42¾c. C. C. C. & I. advanced 1¾c to 55c but subsequently reacted to 52½c, recovering 1 per cent. at close. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph became weak during the afternoon and declined to 40c. The general market also fell off under a rather free selling movement, the decline ranging from ⅛c to 2¼c. Coal shares showed most weakness and New Jersey Central the greatest decline. In late dealings there was a fractional recovery and the market closed fairly steady. St. Paul & Minneapolis was weak throughout the day, declining from 30½c to 28c. Iron Mountain closed at 28c.

Transactions aggregated 234,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Erie common, 2,100 preferred, 7,700 Lake Shore, 12,000 Wabash, 10,000 Northwest common, 5,300 preferred, 8,800 St. Paul common, 7,500 preferred, 43,000 Lackawanna, 27,000 New Jersey Central, 1,200 Delaware & Hudson, 2,600 Morris & Essex, 2,300 Michigan Central, 6,000 C. C. C. & I., 4,800 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 2,300 preferred, 2,500 Ohio & Mississippi, 8,700 Western Union, 19,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 3,700 Pacific Mail, 3,200 Chesapeake & Ohio, 1,600 Louisville & Nashville, 3,000 Iron Mountain, 1,200 St. Louis Kansas City & Northern common, 4,000 preferred, 2,600 St. Louis & San Francisco, 3,000 Rock Island, 1,100 Union Pacific, 1,700 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, and 1,300 St. Paul & Minneapolis.

Close—Money market easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills at 487½. Sight exchange on New York 489.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81.	107⅝	New 4 per cts.	103¼
New 5s	103⅞	Currency 6s	124½
New 4½s	107⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old	34½	Virginia new	32½
Tennessee new	33	Virginia old	35
Missouri 6s	107		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	114	C. C. C. & I.	53
Quicksilver	15	N. J. Central	48¾
Do. pref.	40	Rock Island	139
Pacific Mail	14⅞	St. Paul	48½
Mariposa	6½	Do. pref.	89
Do. pref.	6½	Wabash	38¼
N. Y. Central	119½	Ft. Wayne	112
Adams Ex.	107	Terra Haute	11
Fargo Ex.	99	Do. pref.	19
American Ex.	49	C. & A.	84
U. S. Express.	48	Do. pref.	110
Erie	28⅛	O. & M.	14⅜
Do. pref.	52¾	Del. & Lack.	57⅜
Harlem	159	A. & P. Tel	40⅝
Michigan C'l	81	B. & Q.	117½
Panama	149	H. & St. Joe.	20
Union Pacific	74⅛	Do. pref.	41¾
Lake Shore	74⅜	Canada South'n	59
Illinois Central	86¾	Cent. Pacific	12½
P. & C.	95¾	Union	112
N. W. C.	63¼	Land Grants	112¾
Do. pref.	94¾	Sinking Fund	114½
Kansas Pacific	53	Louisv'le & N.	—
Kansas Texas	17½	St. L. & San F.	—
St. L., K. C. & I.	15½	Do. pref.	—
Do. pref.	42⅝	Do. pref. 1st.	—

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 21.—Consols for money, 98 13-16. Railroad bonds Illinois Central, 89; Pennsylvania Central, 37¾; Reading, 21½; Erie, 29½; preferred, 53. United States bonds—New 5's, 105⅞; 4½s 108¾; 4s, 105⅝. Refined petroleum 7¾@7¼d. Linseed oil 26s 15d. Turpentine 2 2s.

PARIS, May 21.—Rentes, 114f 57½c.

ANTWERP, May 21.—Refined petroleum 20¾d.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Cotton demand active; 7¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Reports as to the present aspect of the country, although they are not alarming, are not calculated to afford farmers much satisfaction. The damage already done to wheat is not perhaps extensive. A succession of dry, warm days would go far to relieve the present anxiety. The provincial exchanges, almost without exception, were dearer than at close of last week. English wheat has been marketed freely in the country, but sparingly at Mark Lane, and trade in London has been marked by considerable firmness. Foreign wheat has been firmly held, holders in occasional instances obtaining a slight advance. Should adverse weather continue, a rally may speedily take place, as imports, although on a fairly liberal scale, have not been excessive. Although sales the past week have been chiefly retail, millers have shown more inclination to extend their transactions. A strong feature in trade has been the steady Continental demand for cargoes of white wheat from California and Oregon. Stocks are steadily diminishing, as most of the imports have gone direct into millers' hands, and taking all things into consideration, the present position of wheat is a firmer one than it has occupied for many months. There has been very little quotable alteration in the value of spring wheat, but trade has been inanimate. Maize steady and appearances seem to indicate the lowest point has been touched. Sales of English wheat last week 52,790 quarters at 40s 8d per quarter, against 41,223 quarters at 52s and 1 penny per quarter for the corresponding week of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for week ending May 1 were 252,010 cwt wheat and 189,746 cwt flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 21, 1879.

Considerable activity prevailed in most lines to-day, and produce and commission merchants express themselves well satisfied with the volume of transactions and prospects for the future. Prices generally were quite firm, and outside of a few articles which are dull, advances are confidently anticipated. The demand from retail dealers in country towns is increasing, and the amount of purchases made by them has so far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The condition of the market in detail is noted under the several departments.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Eggs remained firm to-day, and ruled at the advance noted some days since. A very large business is being transacted in fruits and vegetables. Prices are declining, however, as receipts are enormous. Sales are large, and our merchants are busily employed handling large lots. We may look for much lower prices soon, as indications point to increased receipts. New potatoes are coming in more freely, but as the demand is increasing prices are firm. Old potatoes are not so much inquired for. Choice apples continue scarce, and the demand is good. Lower quantities are in large supply, and prices are a little weak. Butter and cheese continue unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $2 50@3 00; prime $2 00@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 10@13c; choice rolls packed with ice 13@14c; medium, 8@9c; common, 3@7c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory, 6½@7c, jobbing; 6¼@6½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 8¾@9½c, jobbing; 8¼@8½c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ lb., 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3½@4c; peeled, do, 7@9c; choice sliced apples, 4@4½c; do quarters, 3@3½c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 7@8c; evaporated dried peaches, 7@8c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 12c ℔ doz.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Green peas, $2 75@3 00 per bbl; green beans, $1 25@1 50 ℔ box; onions, 12@15c ℔ dozen; Bermuda onions, $1 75@2 00 ℔ box; pineapples, 9@10c each by bbl; tomatoes, $1 25 ℔ box; strawberries, 12@16c ℔ quart; radishes, 15@20c ℔ dozen; cabbages $1 50@2 00 ℔ bbl; cucumbers 35@40c ℔ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ℔ bbl, $3 00 ℔ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 75@80c; in kegs, 70@75c.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 90@95c; peachblows, $1 10@1 15; early rose, from store, $1 00@$1 05; new Southern potatoes, $5 50@6 00 per bbl; new Bermuda do, $7 50@8 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for western; Pennsylvania: $1 50@1 55 for western; Mammoth Clover seed $4 50@5 00; Flax seed $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market continues satisfactory, and the advanced prices are well maintained. Wheat is very firm and the good qualities sell readily at our quotations, an occasional sale being made above. The supply of corn is decreasing with a fair demand. Oats are coming in slowly and stocks are diminishing, causing a strong market with a tendency to further advances. Barley and rye remain unchanged. There whs no change in flour to-day. The market is very firm and sales brisk. Most dealers expect a general rise soon if wheat continues as firm as it has been the past few days, of which there is every indication.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 08@1 10; medium do, $1 06@1 06; prime white $1 06@1 06.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 43@44c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 42@44c; mixed 40@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 33@34c; mixed, 31@32c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c; fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@59c ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter, do., $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $ 6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORN MEAL—50c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ℔ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $11 00@12 00; prairie, $7 50@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $13 00@13 50; middlings, $13 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

Business in the provision line was again quite active, and sales were numerous and large. So far this week there have been no changes in prices, and it is expected the market will remain firm at unchanged figures the remainder of the week. The grocery market underwent no change whatever to-day. Sugars are still very firm and sales made are daily increasing. Coffees are steady, and a good business is being transacted. The other articles in the grocery line are firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 15c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@16c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8¼c; Prairie B, 7¾c; extra C yellows, 7¼c; molasses do, 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8⅞c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 40@42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@32c; nutmegs 85@$1 00; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7½c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6¾@8c; co n starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 12c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8½c; do 14 lbs and under, 8¾c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13¾c; do., do., all flats, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; mess pork per bbl, $10 50; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¼c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18 lbs and upwards, 8¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs 8¾c; do 14 lbs and under, 9c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12c; do. do. knuckles and rounds, 14c; do. do. all flats, 10½c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk braid covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and inside, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ℔ box, 90c@$1 25; raspberries, do $1 25; strawberries, do, 90c@$1 00; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 90c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 00; half do, $3 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ℔ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ℔ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 50; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large; Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium 11c; $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 28c; scaled herr,ing, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7½c ℔ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¼c. Dates, 7¼c ℔ lb. Currants, 4¼@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾c. Almonds-Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ℔ case, $8 50@9 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark 35@45c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 21, 1879.

The markets ruled lower than yesterday and business was extremely dull.

CRUDE.

United, 74¾@75c; shipment, 95c.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 8c; Philadelphia, 8¾c; New York, 8¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 90@93c; city, $1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—Market weak at 74¾c bid strictly.

OIL CITY, May 21.—74¾c bid strictly.

PARKERS, May 21.—Market closed at 74¾c bid for old.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—MAY 21.—Cotton firm; at 13¼@13⅝c; futures irregular. Flour dull; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 25@3 75; common to good $3 65@3 85; good to choice $3 90@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $4 00@6 00; St. Louis $3 80@6 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 75. Wheat quiet; receipts 55,000 bushels; rejected spring 80c; ungraded 99c@$1 04½; No. 3, 93@94¾c; No. 2 $1 05@1 06; ungraded winter red $1 17; No. 2, $1 17½; ungraded white $1 12@1 14; No. 2, $1 11¾@1 12¾. No. 1 do, sales 48,000 bushels at $1 13¾@1 14. Rye dull; western 59@61c. Barley and malt dull. Corn—Demand active; receipts, 76,000 bushels; ungraded 43@47c; steamer 44½@44¾c. No. 2, 46@46½c; Oats firm; receipts, 23,000 bushels; western mixed 34@34½; white western 36@38c; No. 2 Chicago 34¼c. Hay quiet. Hops firm; yearlings 2@4. Coffee firm; Rio, cargo, 10¾@14¼; job lots 10¾@15½c. Sugar quiet but steady; refining, fair to good, 6⅝@6¾c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm; Carolina 6¼@7c. Petroleum dull; United 73¾@74½c; crude 6¾@7¾c; refined 8¼c. Tallow steady. Rosin firm. Turpentine nominally unchanged. Eggs dull; western 10@11½c. Pork quiet and dull; old mess $9 00; new $10 00@10 25. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet but firm. Lard firm; prime steam $6 30@6 32½. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet; western 2@7c. Whisky steady.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheathing $22 00; Ingot lake firm at $16 12½@16 25. Iron—Scotch pig—Demand firm and market firm; $19 00@22 50; American $16 00@@19 00. Bar quiet; refined English and American $16 50@18 00. Russia sheeting $11 50@12 00. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $3 75@4 50. Wool in good demand; domestic fleece 26@38c; pulled 17@34c; unwashed 9@25c. Leather firm; hemlock sole, 19@21c.

Chicago—MAY 21.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 00¾ cash; $1 01¼ June; 99½c July; sales at 98⅝@99¾c July. No. 3 do 82c; rejected 65½c. Corn active, firm and higher at 36 cash; 36⅜c June; 37⅜@ 37½c July; 38@38¼c August; rejected 34c. Oats moderately active and higher at 28½c cash June; 29¼c July. Rye scarce and firm at 51¾c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher $9 62½ cash; $9 62½@9 65 June; $9 72½@9 75 July; $9 82½@9 85 August. Lard in good demand at $6 07½@6 10 cash; $6 10 June; $6 15@6 17½ July; $6 20@6 22½ August. Bulkmeats easier at $3 65@4 70 @4 85. Whisky steady with a good demand at $1 02. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 104,100 bushels; corn, 185,000 bushels; oats, 111,000 bushels; rye, 3,600 bushels; barley, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 89,000 bushels; corn, 300,000 bushels; oats, 49,000 bushels; rye, 50,000 bushels; barley, 4,100 bushels.

Close—Wheat steady and higher at $1 00¾ bid June; $1 00 bid July. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firmer but not quotably higher. Pork stronger and advanced 2½c. Lard active and advanced 2½c.

New Orleans—MAY 21.—Cotton very quiet and entirely nominal; middling 13⅜c; low middling 13¾c; good ordinary 12¾c; net receipts 750 bales; gross 1,634 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,070 bales; coastwise 3,074 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 58,818 bales. Flour strong and higher; superfine $3 50; double $4 00@4 25; treble $4 75@5 62½; high grades $5 75@6 37½. Corn quiet but firm at 48@52c. Oats in fair demand; choice at 39c. Cornmeal steady and in fair demand at $2 50. Hay—demand fair and market firm; prime $17 00; choice $18 00. Pork scarce and firm; old $10 00; new 11 00. Lard steady; tierce $6 75@7 00; keg $7 25@7 50. Bulkmeats in good demand; shoulders $3 75; clear rib $5 00; clear $5 25. Bacon quiet; shoulders scarce at $4 75; clear rib $5 50; clear $5 75. Sugar cured hams strong; canvassed $7 50@9 75 as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 00@1 10. Coffee dull for jobbing; ordinary to prime, 11½@16c. Sugar strong and high; inferior to good common 5¼@5¾c, common to good common 5¾@6¾c; yellow clarified 6¼@7¼c. Molasses in gooddemand; fermenting 24@30c; common 25c; fair 28c. Rice in good demand at full prices; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¾@7¾c. Bran quiet and weak at 77½c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium; Sterling 488.

Philadelphia—May 21.—Flour inactive with a limited demand for home use and export; Minnesota extra family medium $4 50; do good $4 75; do choice $4 90@5 00; fancy $5 12½; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 50. Rye flour firm at $2 87½@3 00. Wheat quiet; ungraded No. 1, 1 10; western red, elevator, $1 12. Rye quiet but firm at 58@60c. Corn dull; rejected on track 34@38c; steamer do 38@40c. Oats in fair demand; western mixed 33@34c; white western 35@36¼c. Provisions firmer. Mess pork, old, $10 37½@10 62½. Mess beef—$12 00. Smoked hams 8¾c. Lard—Western 6¼@6½c. Butter easy; creamery extra 18@19c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 16@17c; Western Reserve extra 12@14c; do good to choice 9@11c. Eggs firm; western 12c. Cheese stiffer; western creamery 7@7½c; do good 6@7c. Petroleum nominal; refined 8¼c; crude 7¾c. Whisky firm; western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 barrels; wheat, 23,000 bushels; corn, 58,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 145,000 bushels; corn, 243,000 bushels.

Boston, MAY 22.—Flour quiet but firm; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extra $4 00@4 50; Minnesota do $4 00@4 75; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process $6 50@8 25; spring wheat $6 00@7 50 for winter. Corn in good demand; mixed and yellow 47@48c; extra yellow 48½c; steamer 46@6½c. Oats No. 1 extra white 40@42c; No. 2 white 38½@39c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 46½@47½c. Rye 62@65c. Receipts—Flour, 3,100 barrels; corn, 43,000 bushels; wheat, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 barrels; corn, 17,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—MAY 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; opened and advanced ⅝c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 01; No. 2, 98¼c; May 98¼c; June 99¼c; July 99¼c; No. 3 do 80c; No. 4, 74@75¼c; rejected 65c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 35¾c. Oats higher; No. 2, 28½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 50¼c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring 60c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $9 60 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 00@7 00. Hogs less firm at $3 25@3 50. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 3c. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 72,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 65,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—MAY 21.—Cotton weaker at 13¼c. Flour strong; family $5 00@5 75. Wheat—No. 2 red winter at $1 09@1 10. Corn stronger at 39@40c. Oats in good demand at full prices at 33@36c. Rye—demand active at 56@57c. Barley dull and nominal. Lard in fair demand; current make $6 00. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders $3 50; short rib $4 55 spot; $4 75 seller last half month of July; short clear $4 75. Bacon dull and lower at $4 00, $4 12½, $5 25@5 37½. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady with fair demand at 62c. Whisky easier at $1 01.

Louisville, MAY 21.—Cotton firm at 13¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber $1 00@1 05. Corn firm; white 41@43c; mixed 39c. Oats steady; white 33c; mixed 31c. Rye steady at 56c. Hay firm at $9 00@11 00. Pork quiet but firm at $10 25. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce $7 50; do kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats steady at $3 62½, $4 87½@5 37½ for loose. Bacon firm at $4 12½, $5 25@5 50 for loose. Sugar cured hams 8¾@9¾c. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates at $1 01.

Toledo—MAY 21.—Wheat active, firm and higher; amber Michigan spot $1 10½@1 11; July $1 06; No. 2 red winter spot $1 10¾@1 11; June $1 09¾; July $1 05¾; August $1 02½. Corn stronger; high mixed 39@39½c; No. 2 spot 39c; June 38½c; July 38¾c; rejected 37¾c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 held at 32½c asked; 32c bid; No. 2 white 33¾c; Michigan 32½c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 21,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Flannels continue active and blankets more sought for. Leading makes advanced. Cotton goods firm and advancing. Manchester printed lawns advanced. Prints remain quiet and ginghams moving slowly. Heavy woolens in fair demand and firm with an upward tendency. Hosiery and underwear in good demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1879.

CATTLE.

On account of the cattle war elsewhere noted, the market has been badly demoralized since our last report at a decline in prices. There was little demand for cattle and there was no use sending them East as the markets there were as our own. The ruling quotations to-day were as follows: Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $4 75@5 00; common to fair, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4 50@4 65. No prime cattle in market.

SHEEP.

The market for sheep was little if any better than the cattle market, the receipts having been larger than for some time past. As the supply was in excess of the demand a decline in prices took place. They were selling to-day at from 3 to 4c. Among the sales made the past few days were the following: Two cars very common, 70 lbs, Texas at $2 40; 2 cars good, 90 lbs, Kansas at $3 75; 1 deck good, 85 lbs at $3 85; 1 car prime, 115 lbs, $4 15; 1 car good 133 lbs, wooled, $5 25; 1 do fair, 90 lbs, wooled, $4 00. We can also report a sale of 80 head of Washington county lambs, averaging about 50 lbs at $5 50.

HOGS.

Four cars of hogs were received to-day. There was no demand, and in consequence the market ruled slow. Philadelphias were quoted at $3 70@3 80; Yorkers $3 55@3 60.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, May 19, 1879.

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was very large, and prices ruled from 20 to 30 cents lower than last Monday. Of the 27 cars from Chicago, 22 cars came over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road, the first shipment to this point by that route, and as there is considerable competition between it and the Fort Wayne road for the business, the rates, as might be expected, are being cut very close; it was hinted by some that transportation was free last week, but this is rather unreliable. It is certain, however, that the butchers obtained the greatest part of the reduction in freights, as the cost at the source of supply was fully as high last week as the one immediately preceding